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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST—
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.68.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 4, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 84
Humidity " 84 "

August 4, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 89
Humidity " 87 1/2 " 88

7725 日七十月大

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DEVELOPMENTS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Atrocious Weather in Flanders.

London, August 3.

The weather conditions in Flanders can be imagined from the fact that an average rainfall for a month has been experienced in the South of England during the last five days. The weather cleared last evening.

The Enemy's Artillery Positions.

London, August 3.

The Times military correspondent says that the objectives in Flanders did not include the enemy main artillery positions. Hence a large capture of guns was not anticipated.

Violent German Attacks Smashed.

London, August 3.

A French communique states:—Bad weather continues along the whole front in Belgium. After most violent bombardments to the east and south of Cerny, the Germans launched, on a front of 1,500 metres, violent attacks, all of which our fire repulsed with heavy losses. There is an artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse, it being especially lively in the region of Avocourt wood and Hill 304.

Appalling German Losses.

London, August 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing today, says:—Since my last despatch, there has been a hurricane of heavy shelling and determined counter-attacks. The more the enemy launches his masses against our withering barrages the sooner must the end come. It is impossible to estimate his losses yesterday afternoon during a series of assaults, but they must have been appalling. It is a striking contrast that while the Hun infantry curries their artillery for lack of support, ours praise our gunners.

Our new positions from the south of the Ypres-Comines road and the Ypres-Roulers Railway to a point opposite St. Julien seem to be causing the Germans great concern. They are devoting their heaviest shelling there. The French front between Kootesken and Birchoots is also heavily strained. The situation on the whole front does not show any tactical change. The weather continues to be deplorable—a foggy August has never been born. The number of prisoners taken must be well over 5,000.

A See-Saw Struggle.

London, August 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique states:—It is still wet and stormy. Last night the enemy renewed an attempt to drive us out of our positions on Infantry Hill. East of Monchy le Preux he attacked on a half mile front and became temporarily possessed of portions of our front trenches at two points. Our counter-attacks have already regained part of the lost ground. We repulsed enemy attempts east of Quesant and north-west of Warnein.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Objection to Meeting Enemy Representatives.

London, August 3.

The Times states that the majority of Mr. Henderson's Labour colleagues in the Government are determined to do their utmost to convince the Trade Unions to vote against the recommendation of the Party Executive to accept the invitation to the Stockholm Conference. Meanwhile a conference of Allied and Neutral Seamen, including officers, has been summoned in London for August 17, or the week after the Labour Conference, to deal with the submarine murder of seamen. The Executive of the Federation of Trade Unions yesterday decided to adhere to the resolutions not to meet enemy representatives.

Result of French Socialists' Vote.

London, August 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that as the majority of the Socialists voted against the Government in the Chamber on the question of attending the Stockholm Conference, it is reported that the Minister, M. Thomas, may resign.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Retirement Still Continues.

London, August 3.

A Russian wireless official message states:—After a stubborn battle, we retired across the Zbrucz at several places. Our troops are retiring between the Dniester and the Pruth. The enemy occupied Felkai. We have evacuated Kimpolung.

Reported Fall of Czernowitz.

London, August 3.

A message from Vienna claims that the Austrians have entered Czernowitz.

NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

London, August 3.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Bill establishing a Ministry of Reconstruction.

AUSTRALIAN WAR PROFITS BILL.

London, August 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Government has temporarily withdrawn the War-time Profits Tax Bill, and will probably introduce important amendments thereto.

TURKS CONCENTRATING IN SYRIA.

London, August 3.

Following reports of General von Falkenhayn's visit to the Turkish front at Gaza, it is stated from Athens that Turkish military leaders are at present paying close attention to the campaign in Syria, where they have concentrated huge forces at Aleppo for use either in Mesopotamia or Gaza, according to the development of operations.

THE BUILDING OF LINERS.

London, August 3.

The leading shipowners have memorialised the Premier urging a revival of the building of liners and not merely cargo boats.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

Unsuccessful Enemy Attacks.

London, Aug. 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy in the morning and afternoon violently, but unsuccessfully, attempted to recover the ground north-east of Ypres. Strong forces repeatedly attacked, regardless of the increasing severity of their losses, the positions between the Ypres-Roulers Railway and St. Julien. We in every case broke up and dispersed the advancing lines. We raided north-westward of Gouzeaucourt and inflicted many casualties.

Enemy Seriously Perturbed.

London, Aug. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says semi-winter weather prevails, a low leaden sky with a dense drizzle imposing the very maximum difficulties upon the operations. But notwithstanding there has been much severe fighting during the past twenty-four hours. The Germans are manifestly seriously perturbed at our gaining so much high ground along Pilkem Ridge. The enemy launched several desperate counter-attacks and although these were repeatedly checked by our intense artillery fire yet in places they reached the stage of hand-to-hand fighting of ferocious character. The Huns clearly are throwing in their best Sturmtruppen to try to relieve the situation.

Germans Shot Wounded.

London, Aug. 2.

Reuter's Headquarters correspondent telegraphing in the afternoon, filling in details of Tuesday's battle, says: Our infantry waves passed in the dark and did not detect parties of Germans crouching in shell holes; consequently, they suffered from back sniping. He declares the Germans often deliberately shot the wounded. The enemy unsuccessfully resorted to the device of wiring over shell holes. The fighting was stiffest at Hollebeke, where machine guns advantageously placed proved our greatest obstacle. The Germans declined to emerge from their concrete dugouts; consequently, their casualties were extremely heavy. The correspondent mentions that the enemy frequently and determinedly counter-attacked unsuccessfully at Labasse Ville, which is a very definite stepping stone to Lille. The correspondent instances a number of splendid feats by our airmen, who fought as low as two hundred feet in consequence of the lowness of the clouds. He also pays a tribute to the wonderful efficiency of the medical organisation.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 3.

Montagu's report states that the silver market is most steady. The undertone is good, while supplies are short and it is difficult to meet the general demand. Shanghai exchange is 3 1/2.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

No American Representation.

London, Aug. 2.

The British and French trade unionists Mr. Appleton and Mr. Joubaux respectively telegraphed to Mr. Gompers asking whether the American Federation of Labour would be represented at the Stockholm Conference and received a reply in the negative.

Mandatories of the Kaiser.

Paris, Aug. 3.

In the Chamber M. Ribot, replying to interpellations criticising the Government's policy, re-emphasised the necessity of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and compensation for the damage done by Germans in France and declared that Socialists by going to Stockholm would be merely mandatories of the Kaiser.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 392 to 61.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Petrograd, Aug. 2.

General Radko Temirchieff relinquishes command of the Twelfth Army.

The Government has ordered the dissolution of the Finnish Diet and fixed the new elections to take place in two months.

FRENCH NAVAL MATTERS.

Paris, Aug. 3.

Admiral Lacaze has resigned because he objected to the demand that the Chamber's Navy Committee be empowered to inquire into naval matters.

M. Derrys Cochon, the Foreign Affairs Under Secretary, has also resigned.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

London, Aug. 2.

Mr. Lloyd George, Sir John Sennels, General Smuts, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law and the Russian representatives have left for the south coast to attend the Allies' Conference.

SPAIN'S SUBMARINE DECREE.

Amsterdam, Aug. 3.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Government has protested to Spain against the submarine decree.

PROMOTING TRADE.

London, Aug. 3.

The Government has appointed representatives of the Foreign Office, Board of Trade and commercial community to promote trade between the British Empire and Belgium.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 3.

Silver is quoted as 40 5/8d. There is a small demand and scanty supplies.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Soon to Fight with the Allies.

Washington, June 28.—Some-where in France thousands of America's fighting men are today encamped ready to take their places in the trenches beside the seasoned campaigners of the Allies.

Regulars and marines fresh from service on the Mexican border or in Haiti or Santo Domingo were landed yesterday after a voyage in which the German submarines were eluded and all records were broken for transporting overseas a large military unit. The forces will be a net gain to the Allies as the men will be fed, clothed, armed, and equipped by this Government. Already there are being stored at the encampment supplies sufficient for many months.

The American forces will be an independent unit, co-operating with the Allies. It has been suggested that the Americans might be placed as a connecting link between the French and British armies, but the exigencies of the coming campaigns will decide that question.

Paris, June 28.—Major General Pershing, the American commander, has left the hotel in which he has been staying since his arrival in Paris to make his home in a fine old residence in the Rue de Varenne, so as to be near his headquarters. The house, which has a good garden, formerly belonged to Prince Gortchakoff. It was leased before the war by Ogden Mills, of New York, who placed it at the disposal of General Pershing.

The American commander was asked to-day to comment on the article entitled "Why We Are Fighting," published yesterday in the Army Bulletin, in which General Petain, the French commander-in-chief explained the objects of the war and why a premature peace must not be concluded. General Pershing said:

"I have read General Petain's article with deepest interest. His answer to the question is complete and logical. The facts set forth should convince the world of the justice of our great cause. I cannot think it possible that anyone should hold a different view of why we are in the war. It is quite beyond reason that anyone knowing the truth should fail to condemn the course pursued by the German Government, and the truth has been clearly pointed out by the distinguished commander-in-chief of the French army.

"There must be no peace except a lasting peace. The ideal for which the Allies are fighting must be held sacred. France will continue her splendid fight for human rights and human liberties, and fresh examples of heroism by her valiant armies will still further inspire those fighting by her side."

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5 p.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Bashi Channel, direction unknown.

RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR.

The New Sense of Responsibility.

An examination of the recent Russian newspapers shows that there is a very general appreciation throughout the country of the dangers of a separate and premature peace. The pacifists are energetically reminded in speeches, proclamations, and leading articles of the German outrages in Belgium and Serbia, and they are exhorted to recognize that a peace made now would be treachery to the weaker nations. Rodzanko, in his speech at the conference of soldiers and workmen at Minsk, apparently expressed what the majority of thoughtful Russians feel—"Only in victory over our enemy shall we find the earnest of our liberty. Our fate depends upon victory. If—which may God forbid!—our army be defeated, there will be no liberty. The Germans will take it from us."

A provincial meeting of peasants at Tambov, attended by 300 delegates, has passed the following resolution:—

"We do not want to injure anyone, and do not want to make conquests, but, as our Fatherland is threatened with danger from the German Tsarism and militarism, it is necessary to carry on the war with all our might and to uphold our army and the armies of our Allies."

A leading article in the *Russkoye Slovo* by Jitkin reminds the people that the responsibility for the honour and integrity of the Russian Empire is now theirs:—

"During Easter-time Moscow had suddenly turned into ancient free Greece—all the citizens were out in the streets and everybody talked about Imperial questions. From perfect irresponsibility for the Empire, which was ruled by a handful of half-Russian people, from the century-old habits of half-slavery and anarchical unlimitedness of thought, Russia has suddenly stepped into the great responsibility of all and every one for the faith of his country, for its present and its future for order, liberty, economical upbuilding. And, of course, everybody began to talk at once. Thousands of questions, surmises, demands, complaints, explanations, convictions, misunderstandings, were pouring down like rain.

"The fold of thought on the face of many is already a sign that people are beginning to realize the truth of the following paradox: Now that we have responsibility it is difficult to live. We used to blame the old Government, we hated its power, but we always cast all our faults upon it. Lack of success at the front, disorder on the railways—we washed our hands of them. Now everything has been changed from the very root. Sincere people are not sleeping now at night. It is fear for Russia which is gnawing at their hearts. Liberty has given a joy which has never before existed, but it has put upon the shoulders of the citizens an equally unknown duty. Everything depends upon ourselves. Much deeper than any polemic arguments, thoughts, or exclamations, there is in the mind of the people the feeling of Imperial responsibility."

"The instinct of wise carefulness in our nation holds off the extremes of Socialism. While welcoming the thoughts about peace it reminds us that the enemy is trying to break through at the front, and that great and fearful danger proceeds from the irresponsible speeches and proclamations which are weakening the army."

MONEY CHANGERS.

New Regulations Issued.

The Gazette notices that the following conditions shall apply in the case of all existing and future money changers' licences:—

1. Every money changer shall keep account books in such form as the Captain Superintendent of Police shall direct, and such account books shall contain the following particulars:—

(a) An account of every transaction whatever entered into by the money changer with respect to any silver dollars, whether such silver dollars be bought or sold or exchanged for other wise dealt in, and whether the transaction be completed or be a contract for future completion.

(b) Sufficient information to enable a balance to be struck at any moment for the purpose of ascertaining the stock of silver dollars in the possession of the money changer.

(c) Such other particulars as the Captain Superintendent of Police may direct.

2. If the stock of silver dollars in the possession of any money changer differs at any time from the balance as ascertained from the said account books, or if any account book kept by any money changer in pursuance of these regulations is ascertained to contain any false entry, it shall be lawful for the Captain Superintendent of Police to cancel the licence of the money changer.

3. Every money changer shall furnish to the Captain Superintendent of Police on the 1st and 15th day of each month a return in such form as the Captain Superintendent of Police may direct showing the number of silver dollars bought, sold, or exchanged by such money changer during the preceding half month.

4. Every money changer shall permit any police officer who may be authorised in writing thereby by the Captain Superintendent of Police to examine all his account books, to search his premises and to examine all the silver dollars in his possession or under his control at the date of such search and examination.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended July 31, 1917, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank	7,257,517	\$5,000,000
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	12,143,125	10,000,000
HSBC	9,102,541	6,000,000
Merchants Bank	3,000,000	2,500,000
Total	31,503,183	23,500,000

• Banking Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$150,000.

† Securities with the Crown Agents \$85,000.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, Aug. 13.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.—8 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hoarding Food.
A Stepmother was fined \$30, with the alternative of 60 days' imprisonment, for being in illegal possession of 11lb. tea, 20lb. sugar, and 2½lb. coffee.

"Dr." John McFormack.
A New York telegram states that Mr. John McFormack, the well-known Irish actor, has been awarded the degree of D.Litt. of Literature by the Faculty of Holy Cross College, Worcester.

Rector's Two Sons Killed.
The Rev. J. Jackson, Rector of Bampton, Wiltshire, has received a telegram announcing the death of his two sons, H. A. and G. O. Jackson. Both were lieutenants in the same engagement.

Shipmaster Fined.
Magnus Cormack, master of the steamship Clemiston, was fined \$10 by the M. of Wight Bench for leaving the Portsmouth examination anchorage twice at night without the permission of the naval authorities.

A Plague of Seals.
Much injury has been caused to Irish fisheries by the presence of large numbers of seals round the coast and in the Loughs. In one district thousands of pounds' worth of fish have been destroyed, and rewards are offered for the destruction of the animals.

Eton Boys on the Land.
Many Eton boys who had volunteered to assist the farmers in South Buckinghamshire under the National Service scheme started on their task. The boys will do piece-work and he paid the standard rate of agricultural pay.

Campaign Against Wasps.
In view of the great damage done to fruit by wasps, and their annoyance of horses and cattle, the Food Production Department urges that their nests should be burned or smoked with tar, paraffin, or sulphur, if cyanide (the supply of which is uncertain) cannot be obtained.

Drowned While Shunting.
Private Lowe, of the Army Service Corps, was drowned in Gloucester Canal recently. He was shunting railway trucks when a horse slipped down the bank and dragged the soldier, and also another horse, with it into the water. Both horses were drowned.

A Sailor's Escape.
Wm. Geo. Rainley, a Southampton seaman whose death was inserted by his parents in the obituary columns of a local paper recently, as the result of a shipwreck, was picked up on a raft by a passing steamer, and is now lying ill in a Manchester hospital. He is expected to recover.

New Zealand's Prime Minister.
A deputation representing the British Empire Producers' Organisation waited on Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, recently at the Savoy Hotel, and presented him with a silver salver in recognition of the services he has rendered in the cause of Empire development during his stay in this country.

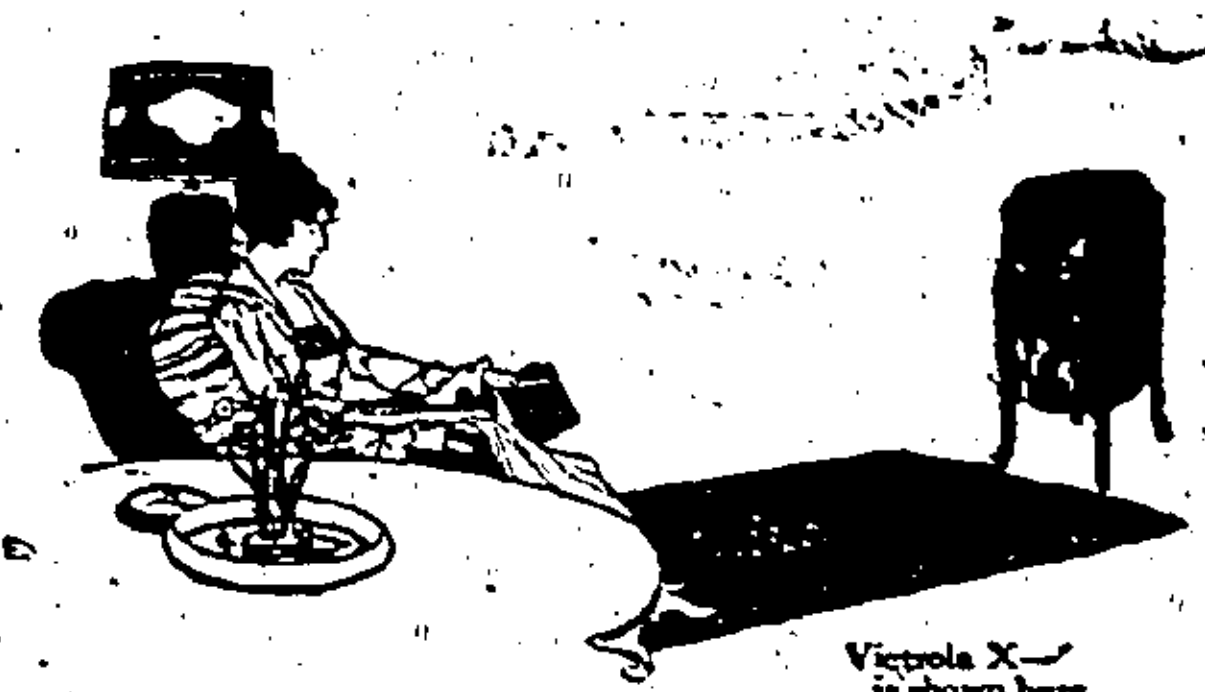
U.S. Socialists and War.
Chicago Socialists have disowned Max Goldfarb, a local Socialist who announced at Stockholm that American Socialists were neutral in the world war. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, well-known Anarchists, have been indicted at New York for attempting to work up sentiment against conscription.

Fear of Mesopotamia.
George Tyson, private in the Lincolnshire regiment, was charged at Southampton as an absentee. He had attempted to commit suicide in his cell, being found suspended by his braces from a gas bracket. Tyson, who had been twice to France, once to Mesopotamia, and once to the Dardanelles, expressed willingness to go to France again, but not to Mesopotamia. He was handed over to a military court.

Death of a Novelist.
Readers of his stories will regret to learn of the death of Miss Jane Barlow at St. Valerie, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Miss Barlow, whose work was known in all English-speaking countries, was a daughter of the late Rev. James William Barlow, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and lived all her life in the

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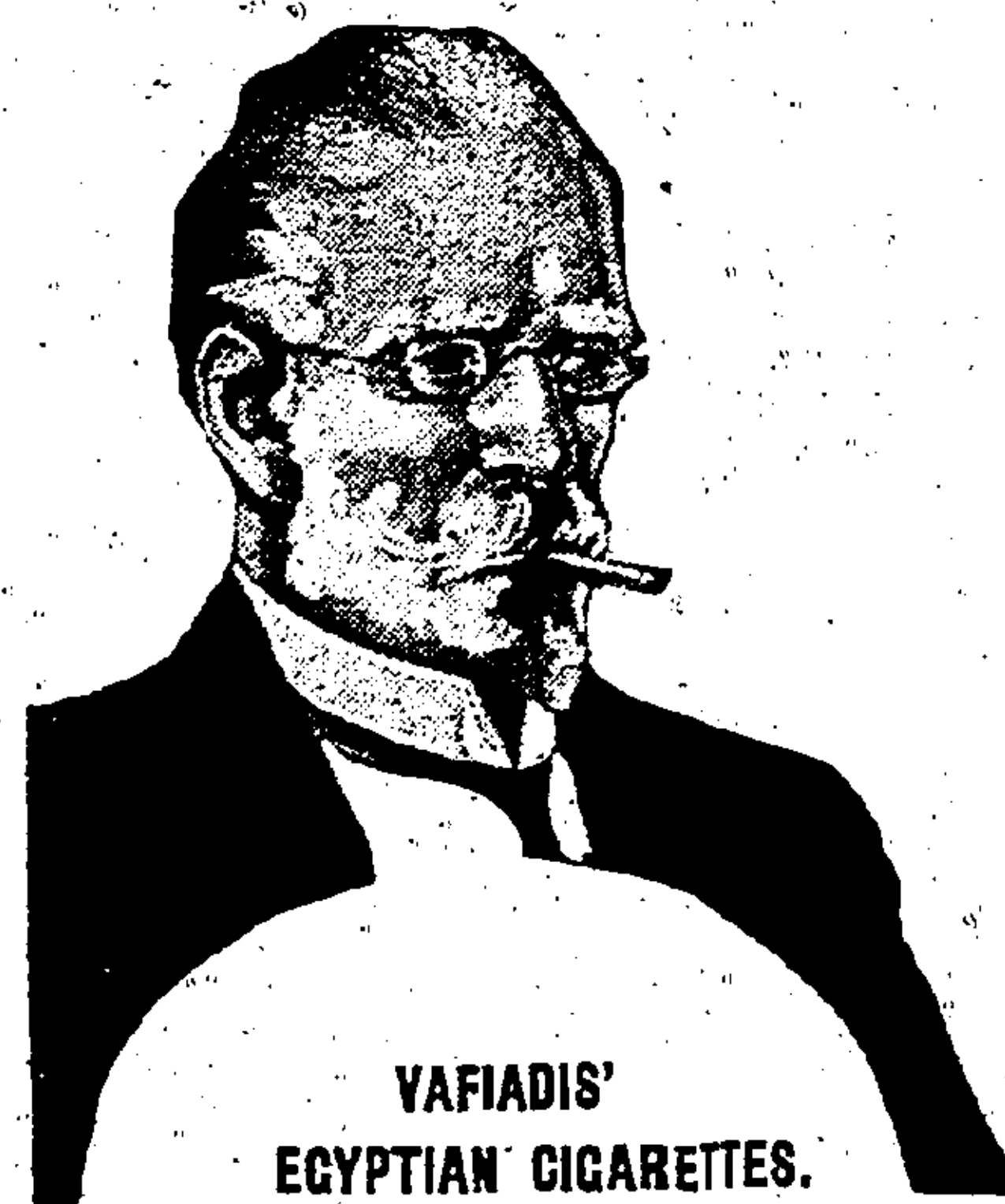
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Nectar	50	2.35
Vildiz	25	1.10
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"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
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"	50	1.20

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Secretary.
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E. HING

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MARRIAGE.

GREEN-DOBSON.—At Hongkong, on August 2, 1917, Captain E. Bruce Green, second son of Mr. Bruce Green, London, to Miss Bertha V. Dobson, elder daughter of Mrs. T. W. Dobson, of Kiangsu, Amoy. Home papers please copy.

SILVA-HOYES.—On July 28, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, F. A. da Silva, to Daisy May Hoyer.

DEATH.

PROWITT.—On July 29, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Ernest Charles Prowitt, aged 13 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1917.

ENGLISH INSTRUCTION TO CHINESE BOYS.

On many occasions in these columns we have called attention to the teaching of the English language in the Government Schools of the Colony to Chinese boys; to what it really consists of; to what can only be called its somewhat perfunctory character; and to what it might easily become if adequate steps were taken to ensure its success. Some time ago the Hon. Mr. P. H. Ho, and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chai-pak expressed their views on the subject;—and we were glad to note that their opinions were similar to those held by ourselves. Subsequently, His Excellency the Governor also referred to the matter publicly, and a little later, if we remember rightly, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the matter and report accordingly. At Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council the Committee's report was submitted. It is quite a comprehensive report, as will have been seen by the summary of it which we published in yesterday's *Telegraph*; and it appears to us to deal with the matter most admirably. The Committee, which seems to us to have been well chosen, was, through its extensive visits, in a most favourable position to present a valuable and instructive report. This, in our opinion, they have done; and as several of the observations call for special mention and, in some cases, a little comment, we propose to examine the report with that object in view. We shall confine our views to the observations made on the primary object for which the Committee was appointed, namely, regarding the teaching of the English language to Chinese boys. It should also be remembered that the Committee was asked to examine the question whether by a reduction in the number of other subjects more time could be devoted to the study of English. Regarding the District Schools it is recommended that there be no change in the present arrangement as the Committee "do not consider that too much time is devoted to such subjects." In regard to Queen's College, it is recommended that "some reduction should be made in the hours devoted to the study of Chinese and the time thus saved be devoted to the teaching of English." This seems to us to be a step in the right direction, for it appears somewhat anomalous that Chinese boys should study their own language in an English school. This surely they could easily do privately. At any rate, the time thus saved and utilised as suggested is certain to stand them in good stead when they enter commercial life.

Some very pointed remarks, we are specially glad to note, are made regarding the Chinese staff, and to the unfavourable comparison which Hongkong affords in expenditure on education. Both in regard to the Chinese teachers and to the amount of money spent, we are in cordial agreement with the Committee. Such recommendations, if carried into effect—as doubtless they will be—should have a very salutary effect. Says the Committee:—"The methods employed are good in themselves, although often applied by the Chinese masters in too mechanical a manner. The methods of the English staff seem to be perfectly adequate and modern, and we find no cause for complaint in this respect." Two defects are pointed out, namely, that "the proportion of masters to pupils is too low (even when not as at present reduced by absenteeism on war service) and the classes are too big." The Committee therefore recommends an increase of the Establishment sufficiently to ensure that there shall be at least one English teacher for every 120 boys. . . . and that the maximum enrolment for each class be reduced from 40 to 30. A further reference to Chinese masters being also much to the point we will quote it. "With regard to the Chinese masters," says the Report, "while recognising their industry and conscientiousness, we find that they are insufficiently prepared for the work of teaching a foreign language." This touches a point which we believe very largely goes to the root of the subject, and the remedying of which should have a beneficial effect. It is also very properly pointed out that "the salaries of English and Chinese masters are insufficient" and (the Committee adds) "we fear that unless they are increased there may be difficulty in getting the stamp of men required"—a fear which will be fully shared by all interested in this important subject.

As we have stated, the Report deals with the subject very ably, and it is to be hoped that the admirable recommendations set forth—all of which are most helpful towards putting the Government Schools on a proper basis regarding the points discussed—will be carried into effect as soon as practicable, and thus bring to an end a state of affairs that has existed much too long.

Government Housing Scheme.

On general principle, there will be common agreement that the Government is wise in its day and generation in making provision for housing its servants; though we doubt whether the scheme outlined by His Excellency the Governor at Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council has been so well thought out in detail as it might have been. Already the subordinate staff is housed under the Government scheme, while certain other married officers on small salaries are about to be similarly accommodated in quarters for which they will pay a moderate rental to the Government. Now it has been decided to apply the scheme to the senior European staff also, but as it is at present impossible to build the requisite quarters, the authorities are granting rent allowances to those officers who are in separate occupation of a flat or house. For this purpose a vote for \$30,000 was passed by the Finance Committee on Thursday, this amount to be divided among some fifty Government servants. The weakness of the scheme, as the Hon. Mr. Shewan pointed out, lies in the fact that only those who occupy their own separate houses or flats will be given the allowance, the man who either stays in a hotel or who is in "lodgings" not coming under the benefits. With Mr. Shewan, we cannot but think that this is penalising economy. The question of where or how a man lives should surely not be the deciding factor. That is his own matter. In any case, wherever he lives he pays rent—if not directly, certainly indirectly. The arrangement may be a temporary one, as the Colonial Secretary says, but it is a bad one, none the less.

A Serious Problem.

His Excellency the Governor, in the course of his speech, said the principal item in the high cost of living for senior officers, is rent. That remark applies equally well to the general public, and as the Government is doing so much for its own servants, this question naturally suggests itself as to why it should not attempt to relieve the burden for others as well. Everyone knows that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the European of average means to secure possession of anything like a decent dwelling. On the Hongkong side especially, as soon as a European-occupied house falls vacant it is usually snapped up by Chinese or Japanese who can afford to pay high rents, until to-day many a district which was formerly exclusively European is now almost solely inhabited by Asiatics. The result is that, owing to the scarcity of houses and the high prevailing rents, there is far more house sharing among Europeans to-day than ever there was. To procure a suitable house at a reasonable rent is now almost an impossibility for Europeans who are not earning large salaries. This is a matter which calls for urgent consideration, for the average European, unlike the senior Government servant, can reckon on no pension at the end of his labours in the East. We admit that the problem is a most intricate and thorny one. We do not necessarily say that the Government should do for the public what it is doing for its own servants (though many a Municipality at home provides housing accommodation), but we do think the matter of sufficient gravity and importance to warrant an enquiry, perhaps by way of Commission, in order to see if relief cannot be effected in one way or another.

Stockbrokers to Fell Trees.

A notice was posted in the London Stock Exchange some time ago inviting members to take part in national service of a different kind from the envelope-addressing which they recently undertook. The work is tree-felling in Scotland, for which able-bodied men, naturally, are asked, especially those with some previous experience. Volunteers will be expected to "carry on" for at least four weeks. They will be provided with house accommodation, and as they will get 50s. per week they will be assured of an income.

DAY BY DAY.

COME THE THREE CORNERS OF THE WORLD IN ARMS, AND WE SHALL SHOCK THEM. NOUGHT SHALL MAKE US RUN, IF ENGLAND TO ITSELF DO REST BUT TRUE.—King John.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the appointment of the late Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.15/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

The Army Act.

His Majesty's Forces in the Colony are to be subject to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

Mahomedan Cemetery and Mosque.

The *Gazette* contains regulations and by-laws regarding the Mahomedan Cemetery and Mosque.

Tenders.

Tenders are being invited for the supply of Police winter clothing, Police Reserve winter clothing and for making of tree pits, planting trees, and sowing seeds *in situ*.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 21 amounted to 62,993 tons and the sales during the period to 44,950 tons.

A Raffle.

Ticket No. 86 won the case of butterfies presented by R.S.M. Taton, R.G.A. The proceeds of the raffle, amounting to £13.4d., will be forwarded to the S. Danatan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Chan Kai-ming \$25.

Service of Intercession.

There will be a special Service of Intercession at St. Peter's Church on Sunday at 11 a.m. The collection will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen and will be sent to the head office of the Society in London.

Danger to Navigation.

The Harbour Master of Hongkong notifies that a wrecked junk of about 50 or 60 tons has been seen at 4.30 p.m. on July 28 drifting with her mast and other equipment at the point of 13 miles N.E. from Waglan, 22 degrees 14' Lat. N 114 degrees 30' Long. E, which is within the usual steamer track, so that the wreck is a danger to navigation.

Old Scrap Iron.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared in defence of a man charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of old scrap iron. Mr. Preston said that the man was found with a 5-bag junk full of this old iron, which he said he had bought from time to time but had then sold the whole lot to one man. It was while he was taking the stuff to a godown on the Praya that he was accused, and because he would not give any ten money to the three decoy, he was arrested. Inspector O'Sullivan said that the man had no less than nine anchors in his possession, which were all useful. His Worship remanded the case for a week to give defendant an opportunity of bringing the man from whom he said he purchased the metal.

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board include:—

Minute from the President of the Sanitary Board re-authorising Sanitary Inspectors to enter premises and inspect and seize unwholesome food in accordance with section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, No. 1 of 1903.

Plan of the proposed urinal at Causeway Bay.

Application for permission to erect ten water closets at a house to be erected on Rural Building Lot No. 76.

ATTACKED BY A SUBMARINE.

A HONGKONG MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Torpedo Misses Vessel by Six Feet.

Mr. William Hill, a well-known local Sanitary Inspector, dating his letter "At Sea," June 18, writes as follows:—

I thought that perhaps it would be interesting to your readers to know just what it feels like to be attacked by a submarine when at sea, hundreds of miles from land. This was my experience yesterday.

The morning broke grand and calm, and the good ship was majestically ploughing her way through the waters at something over twenty miles an hour. We slowly crawled out of our beds, performed the usual ablutions, then crept on deck for a blow before "chow." The breakfast bell rang, and some had already taken their seats in the dining saloon, when five short blasts were sounded on the hooter (which is the danger alarm) and we were ordered to stand by the boats immediately. Only those who were on deck at the time realised what a wonderful escape we had. The torpedo was evidently fired at us from a great distance, and it was a well judged shot. It was not sighted till quite close to the ship, and had it not been for the prompt and clever action of those on the bridge, it would have struck us right aft, blown away our rudder, disabled our steering gear, and left us at the mercy of the enemy to do as they pleased. But the steering saved us, and the "tin fish," a terrible messenger of death, passed harmlessly under our stern with only six feet to spare. Truly a wonderful escape! What struck me so forcibly was the marvellous coolness of every one on board. There was no excitement visible, no rushing, no sign of panic. It might have been just an ordinary boat drill instead of a case of life and death. One chap was heard to remark, smid much laughter, that "This—this might as well have let me get my breakfast first."

The first thought was the women and the helpers. These were quickly got in their places. Life belts were donned, warm clothing procured, extra provisions placed in the boats and final instructions issued. We all stood by the boats and waited—yes, "waited in dreadful suspense," the modern fiction composer would write. Nothing of the sort. We quite expected another attempt would be made, and we waited for it. But not a "dreadful suspense." Someone started "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile." Another exclaimed, "By jove, I've forgotten my fags," and dashed off down to his cabin to get them. Another went and got a couple of blankets and chuckled them into the boat in which the women would get.

The conduct of the officers, crew and passengers was grand; such as to make a lasting impression, such as to make one realise more and more what it is to be a Britisher. Although everyone appreciated more or less the grave nature of the danger, it only tended to make them stronger, to bring out on top that wonderful spirit which is characteristic of the race which know not defeat. After a wait of about 15 minutes, as nothing further happened, we were dismissed, and five minutes later everything was going on as usual.

We took on board at Gibraltar over 100 soldiers who are invalided home for discharge. Many of them are maimed for life, others are suffering from "shell shock"—one mass of highly strung nerves. All of them had previously left Gibraltar on the hospital ship *Dover Castle*. They hadn't got far when they were torpedoed and the boat sank. They were picked up and taken back to "Gib." Just imagine their feelings when yesterday they were nearly torpedoed again! And yet they took it as the British Tommy always takes danger when it comes along. They met it with a smiling face and a strong heart, them for you.

The submarine which attacked us was never seen. We have a 6-inch gun mounted aft, and this was trained in the direction in which the enemy was thought to be, but the gunner didn't get a chance. I am told by those who have been on torpedoed boats that the modern submarine is very seldom seen.

That is an account of my first thrill in the Great War. There are more to come, no doubt, and when they do I will try to describe them for you.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August 11, 1892.)

The Dollar.

August 4.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9.

Steamship Appointment.

August 5.—"The Northern Pacific Co.'s 4,000-tonner Victoria, due here about a fortnight hence under command of Captain W. Panton, will have amongst her passengers Captain A. Marshall, who was the distinguished commander of the tea-clipper *Sirling Castle* and now is the nautical organizer of the Hongkong-Tacoma line and special representative in the Far East of the owners of the renowned Union Line of trans-Atlantic steamers. It is rumoured that Captain Marshall will become a resident of Hongkong in the capacity of Marine Superintendent of the North Pacific Steamship Company."

Accident to Mr. Whitehead.

August 6.—"Mr. Whitehead is, we are pleased to learn, most completely recovered. He may be slightly marked for life, but he is not a man who studies personal beauty as much as lots of people in Hongkong, and he will not mind. There is nothing serious in the accident, and really there was nothing at all to make a fuss about. If he had been badly hurt, it would have been a public misfortune to the Colony, and he is to be congratulated on what didn't happen."

The Hongkong Regiment.

August 10.—"The appointments of the officers to the Hongkong Regiment are gazetted. They will, the *Globe* understands, be regarded in all senses as supernumeraries so far as the Indian establishment is concerned. It is said that Major Barrow, who was highly recommended to the Colonial Office by Lord Roberts for the post of commandant, will be called upon to report on the qualifications of his subordinates. The Colonial Office may probably create other corps elsewhere on the same principle, and it is intended to carefully watch this experiment and all connected with it."

Pillar Boxes.

August 11.—"The pillar letter-boxes recently erected in various parts of the colony at the instance of His Excellency the Governor are a great convenience to the public, but they are neither as useful nor as safe as could be desired. At Home, every village has its post office, and one or two pillar letter-boxes, but the postal authorities in this fast-fading Colony have allowed fifty years to elapse before supplying the public with the familiar iron pillar-boxes. Truly we live in a progressive age! But now that we have, at the eleventh hour, so to say, been granted ordinary postal facilities the boxes are not fitted as they should be. Instead of the letter-gatherer clearing the box by lifting out a bag neatly fitted to the letter-box, a Chinaman goes round at the hour which appears to suit his convenience, and hauls the correspondence out of the boxes, bit by bit as best as he can, then dumps it into a bag (we've seen burglars in possession of far better bags, used by the fraternity for nocturnal 'biz') and trudges along at a snail's pace to the next box and finally gets back to the G.P.O. fairly loaded."

good lads. So long as England breeds such sons, she need not fear.

The submarine which attacked us was never seen. We have a 6-inch gun mounted aft, and this was trained in the direction in which the enemy was thought to be, but the gunner didn't get a chance. I am told by those who have been on torpedoed boats that the modern submarine is very seldom seen.

That is an account of my first thrill in the Great War. There are more to come, no doubt, and when they do I will try to describe them for you.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is a mere coincidence that the non-starched collar regulation, more honoured in the breach than in the observance, should be made just about the time of the publication of Dr. Walter G. Walford's book on "Dangers in Neck-Wear" (Lewis and Co.). For some years past he has been an advocate of the use of loose neck-wear as a remedy for headaches and serious cerebral troubles. It is a mistake, says Dr. Walford, to think that those who wear clothing open at the neck are liable to catch cold; it is the people who wrap up who get cold. Though the doctor's plan is for more space, rather than for the use of softer material in neckwear, the non-starched collar regulation gives the brochure an actuality.

On a section of the line where the British and German trenches were very close there had been skirmishing, and one of our men lay sorely wounded in No-Man's Land. His groans made several comrades plead permission to go and bring him in, but the officer in command refused, since it meant certain death to the would-be rescuers. Whilst racking his brains, however, for a means of helping the fallen man, his eye lighted on a stray dog that was accustomed to wander to and fro between our trenches and the enemy's, leading friends, apparently, in both. Scribbling a note, "Will you let us fetch our man?" he tied it round the dog's neck, and sent him scampering across to the Germans. In a brief while he returned with the reply, "Will allow you five minutes." And the rescue was accomplished.

The Bill for electoral reform contains a valuable provision against "reak" candidates who go to the poll without the slightest chance of success. The necessity for this is suggested by the returns in the recent New South Wales elections, which have just arrived in this country. In electorates ranging from 9,672 to 10,748 voters 22 candidates failed to secure three figures, and of these eighteen did not secure 50 votes each. A most flagrant case was a division with 11,457 voters where the first two candidates, who secured 2,823 and 2,228 votes respectively, were followed by three others who polled 41, 23, and 23 respectively. In another case—a constituency of 14,284 electors—there were also five candidates, and the highest secured 4,276 votes, the two lowest obtaining 389 and 13. Similar instances could be multiplied.

"The greatest virtuoso and curiosity that ever was known or read in England," Eliza Ashmole, the 300th anniversary of whose death was celebrated recently, belonged to all kinds of mysterious orders, being one of the first Englishmen initiated into Freemasonry. He was an astrologist, dabbled in alchemy, knew the secret of the philosopher's stone, but did not impart it, very wisely, to anyone else, and was also a Rosicrucian. His history of the Order of the Garter is still the standard authority on the subject. Ashmole's first wife was a Cheshire lady, and he himself took refuge in the county when things were going ill with the Royalist cause. On her death he courageously married a widow who had survived three husbands, but by hit as best as he can, then dumps it into a bag (we've seen burglars in possession of far better bags, used by the fraternity for nocturnal 'biz') and trudges along at a snail's pace to the next box and finally gets back to the G.P.O. fairly loaded."

Less Illumination.
Sky sign lights, illuminated advertisements, and other lights used outside or at the entrance to shops or places of amusement are now prohibited in Scotland.

YARN MARKET.

The Shipping Question.

Messrs. Polishwilla and Kote-wall, in their report dated August 3, state:—

Since our last report on the 11th ult., our yarn market had kept up a very firm tone and the rates advanced \$10 to \$15 all round; the Chinese buyers were continuously buying at these high prices up to the first part of the interval, but on learning the sudden news of special arrangements of tonnage for shipments of yarn from Bombay, lately withheld making any fresh purchases, and are now anxiously watching the movements of shipments from India, which go a great way to affect our market.

The prices in India are still kept up very high and from the present prospects do not show any tendency towards a decline in near future.

Owing to very early arrivals from Japan a big rise of \$17 has taken place in 20s yarn which is keenly inquired.

At the close there is very little business but our market keeps comparatively steady.

Sales amount to about 5,000 bales. Stocks are estimated at 27,000 bales, including about 24,000 bargained for.

Arrivals.—Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta have brought in 8,500 bales for Hongkong and 11,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shanghai reports also show a lively demand all round in the beginning of the fortnight but the same quiet tone prevailing at the close.

Japanese Yarn.—Owing to prohibitive rates all Japanese Mills have stopped producing yarn, consequently arrivals of yarn from Japan have ceased altogether. The following are latest quotations:—Nagasaki No. 20s at \$345; 3 Horses No. 16s at \$270; 3 Horses No. 20s at \$350; Yellow Joes No. 20s at \$350; Seton No. 10s at \$200; Seton No. 20s at \$385; Blue Fish No. 20s at \$345.

Raw Cotton.—No Stocks in Bengal or China. Quotations:—Bengal, at \$45 to \$55; Chinese at \$50 to 60 per picul.

INDIAN YARN AND SUNDRIES.

Messrs. Setna and Company's Report.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., in their report dated July 31, state:—

Our last report was dated the 30th of June, 1917.

Cotton.—Market ruled firm. No sales are reported. Unsold stock is estimated at about 100 packages. Reported closing quotations:—\$50 to \$55 per picul.

Indian Yarn.—Our yarn market during the period under review ruled very firm. The constant advance recorded in prices in India coupled with the small stock of desirable threads in the consuming districts strengthened our market, and prices show an advance which is unprecedented in the history of the yarn trade in China. The Chinese are ever anxious to take advantage of the short supplies from India and are offering gradually advanced rates for selected chops, reported even for forward booking. Total sales are about 14,825 bales, comprising about 325 bales of No. 6s, 8,300 bales of No. 10s, 2,900 bales of No. 12s, 400 bales of No. 16s, and 2,700 bales of No. 20s. Amongst these sales reported, there are some re-sales, which are very difficult to ascertain. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2,000 bales. Sold but uncollected stock is estimated at about 18,000 bales. Market closes firm.

Sundry Articles.—In imports sales are reported in picul at \$22 to \$26 (per picul), B.D. Liliam at \$28 to \$30 (per picul), B. zoar stone at \$190 (per catty), Fish maws &c. at \$150 to \$300 (per picul), gum olibanum at \$7 (per picul), Kienia at \$28 to \$29 (per picul), and patchcock at \$180 (per picul). In exports, purchases are reported in cases (broken) at \$8 (per picul), China roots at \$12 and \$15 (per picul), drums at \$85 (per case), fire-crackers at \$8 to \$29 (per case), galangal at \$8 (per picul), glue at \$34 (per picul), preserves at \$5 to \$6 (per box), and sugar candy at \$14 (per picul).

HONGKONG WEATHER.

A Year's Work at the Observatory.

In his report for 1916, Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Hongkong Royal Observatory, says:—The principal features of the weather in 1916 were the large departures from normal wind velocity in the different months, and the heavy rains from May 31 to June 13, when 30.675 inches fell, followed by a drought from October 25 to the end of the year, when only 0.125 inch of rain fell. Barometric pressure was considerably below normal in February and June, and considerably above normal in July. The mean pressure for the year was 29.832 inches as against 29.836 inches in 1915 and 29.844 inches for the past 33 years.

The highest pressure was 30.332 inches on January 11, as against 30.375 inches in 1915 and 30.509 inches for the past 33 years. The lowest pressure was 29.304 inches on August 29, 354 inches in 1915 and 28.735 inches for the past 33 years.

The temperature of the air was considerably below normal in March, and moderately above normal in February, May and August.

The mean temperature for the year was 71.8, and against 73.3 in 1915 and 71.8 for the past 33 years. The highest temperature was 92.4 on August 5, as against 93.4 in 1915 and 97 for the past 33 years. The lowest temperature was 39.3 on January 24, as against 41.7 in 1915 and 32 for the past 33 years.

The wind velocity was above normal in February for the first time since August 1911, (except in July 1914, when it was also slightly above normal). The monthly departure from normal were unusually large in 1916. The mean velocity was considerably above normal in February, March, June, and September, and considerably below in January, April, July, and August. From October to December it was moderately below normal. The mean velocity for the year was 12.2 m.p.h. or 0.9 m.p.h. below normal. This is the greatest mean velocity since 1911, when it was 12.9 m.p.h.

The maximum velocity for one hour, as recorded by the Beckley Anemograph, was 55 miles, at Oh. on September 7, as against 56 miles in 1915 and 108 miles for the past 33 years. The maximum squall velocity, as recorded by the Dines-Barzandell Anemograph, was at the rate of 65 m.p.h., at Oh. 20m. on September 7, as against 69 m.p.h. in 1915 and 105 m.p.h. for the past 33 years.

As anticipated there has been a partial recovery from the very low wind velocities of 1915, but at present there are no signs of the wind records giving the normal values of former years.

An investigation into the weather conditions in China, Siberia, India, South Africa and South America prior to winter droughts at Hongkong, yielded no evidence of a correlation by which these droughts might be predicted.

The Wind at the Victoria Peak.

The tabulation of the anemograph records at Victoria Peak, Hongkong, has been commenced.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, on WEDNESDAY August 15th, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the REPORT of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 15th, 1917, both days inclusive. GORDON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, August 6th, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the British Traders' Insurance Company Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Company Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1917, at 12.15 o'clock P.M. when the subject of Resolution duly passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for that purpose and held on the 1st day of July, 1917 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

"Should the above Resolution be confirmed a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation. A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company. Dated this 4th day of August, 1917. C. H. E. HAY, per pro. General Manager."

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

6th AUGUST, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 6th August, 1917.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary, Hongkong, 4th August, 1917.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

6th AUGUST, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 6th August, 1917.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary, Hongkong, 4th August, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK

is

SAFE MILK.

LA INSULAR CIGARS

THE OLDEST CIGAR FACTORY IN MANILA

Best Quality Leaf. Best Workmanship.



Finest Aroma. Lightest Colours.

Obtainable from all Cigar Merchants. DISTRIBUTORS FOR SOUTH CHINA: H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



MIKE (in bed, to BIG BEN as it goes off): "I fooled yez that time. I was not asleep at all."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 5th. August, 1917.

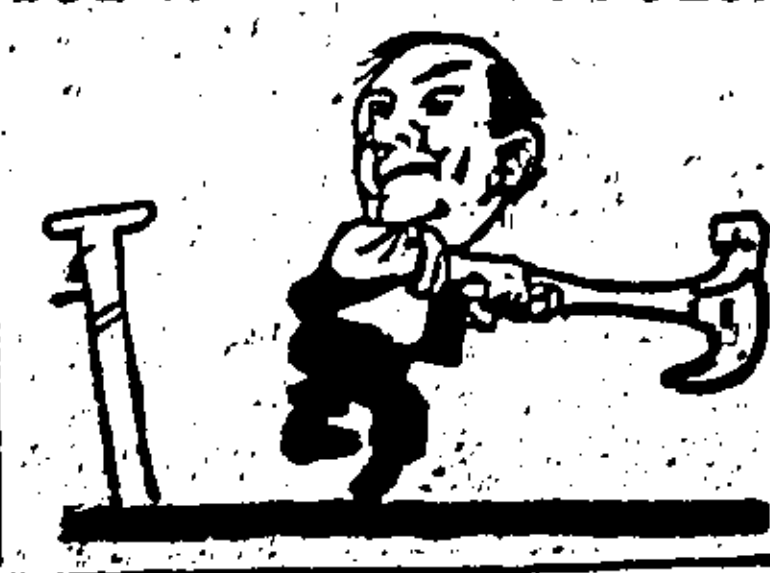
commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

9 sales Printing Paper Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

OUR ADVERTISING HAS

DRIVING POWER

NONE HAMMER HOME LIKE THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY DOES.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "TENYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 5th August, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

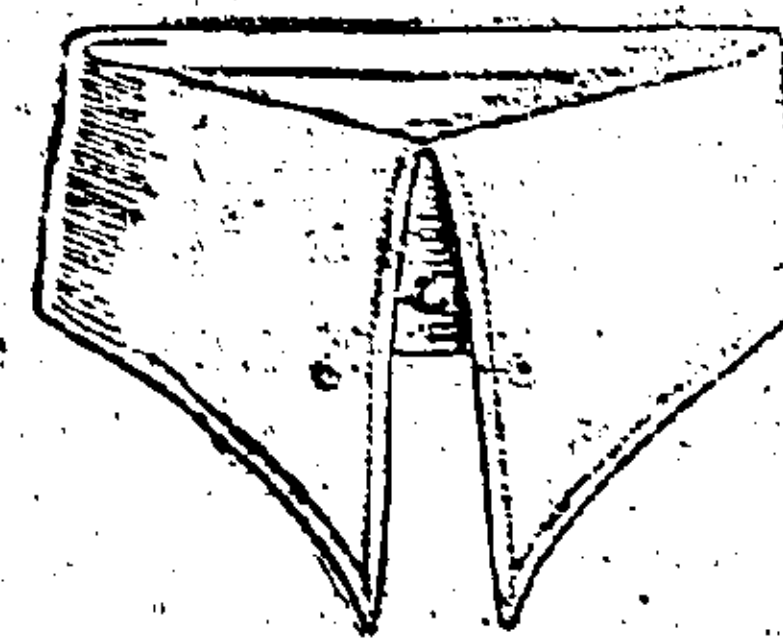
Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 10th August, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All landed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 14th August, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 25th August, 1917. T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1917.



The Collar of To-day.

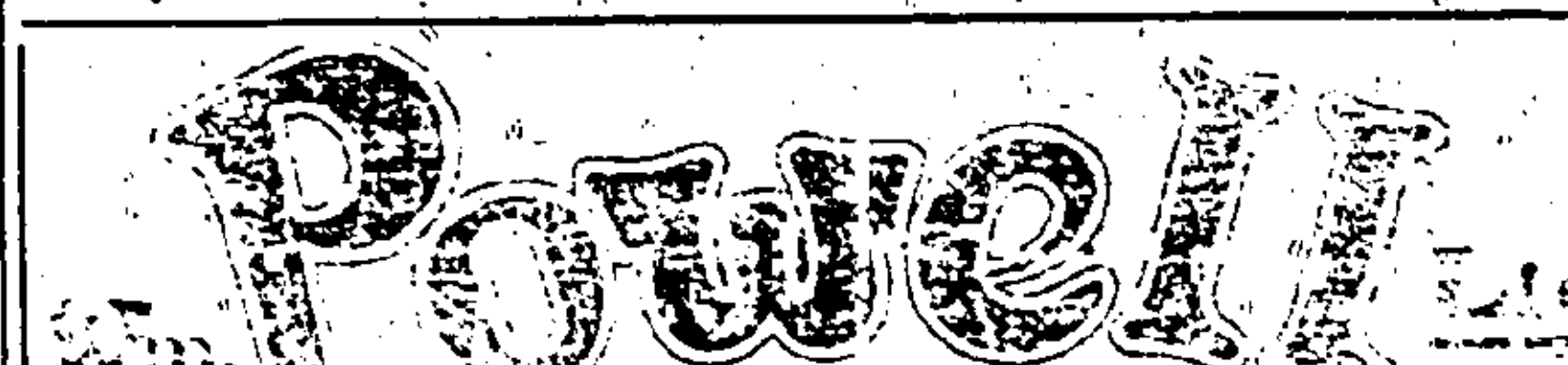
Is the Soft Collar, and discerning men are selecting SUMMIT SOFT COLLARS—the collars which combine comfort and economy with the summit distinctive style, and quality. A popular shape is.

Summit SHAPE 66

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

15, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.



Keltic BOOTS & SHOES

FOR MEN || No. 8740

THE SECRET OF KELTIC SUCCESS:—

"KELTIC" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.

SOLE AGENTS:—

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

(POPULAR QUARTETTES)

- 2547 {A Ragtime Dream. Hello, Bill.
- 2522 {I'm Coming Back to Dixie. Lucky Boy.
- 2248 {That Mellow Melody. Way Back Home.
- 2265 {Ole Joe. Way Down in Georgia.
- 2452 {Annie Laurie. Meet Me by Moonlight Alone.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

D.C.L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

TEL. NO. 135.

8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

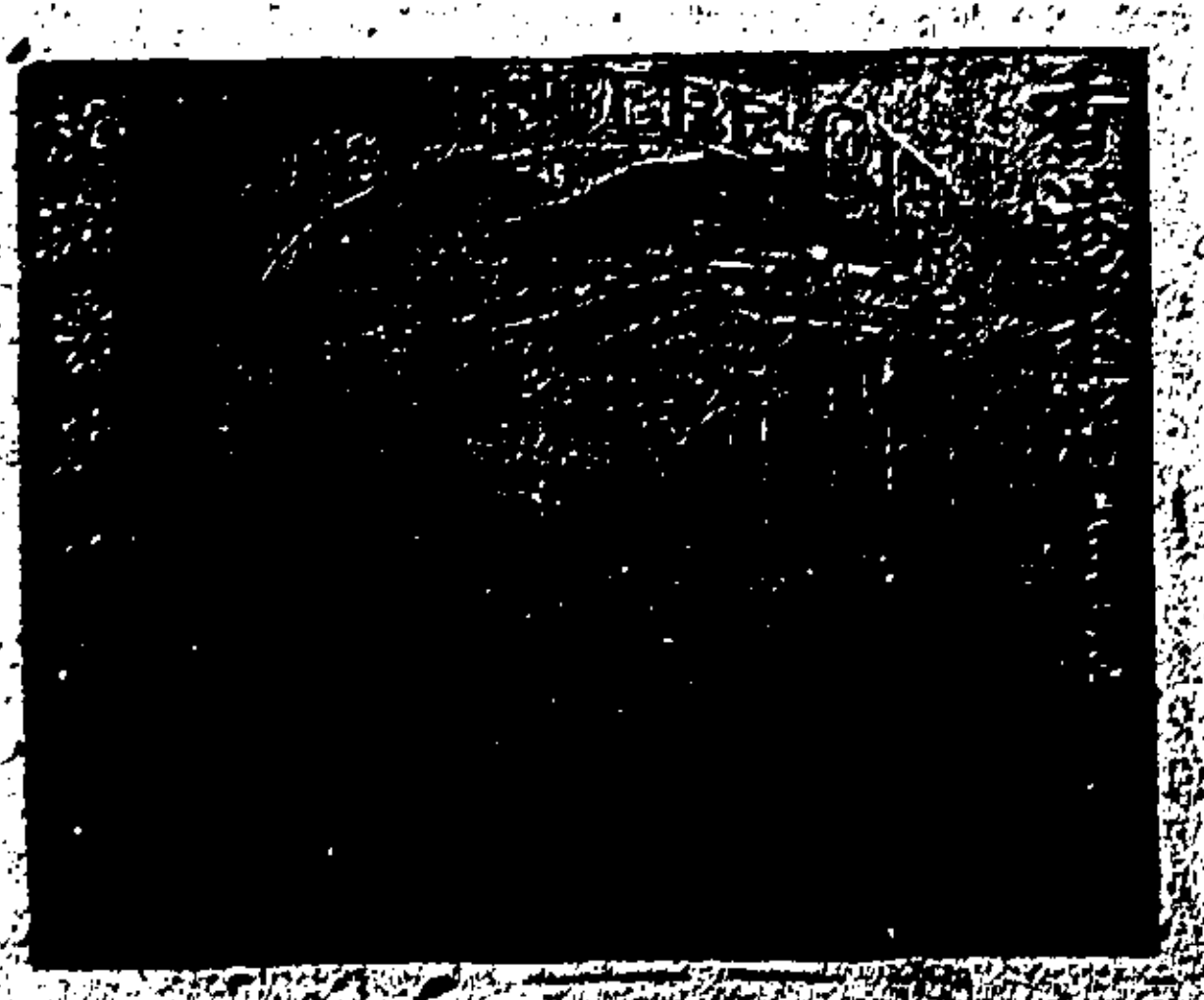
**HALF-TIME NATIONAL
SERVICE**

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor). Opposite the Blake Pier.

Public Health Department, Water Authority,

The Duke and Duchess of Portland, in presenting Nottingham with a large family mansion to be adapted as a home for paralysed soldiers belonging to Nottinghamshire, intimated their wish that, when no longer needed for soldiers, it might be continued for some other purpose beneficial to the city and country.

TEL 1967:
1948:



AT SEA.

Peace on an Eastern Boat.

[The following interesting article on a trip to Bangkok was recently published in the *Manchester Guardian*. It is by the pen of Mr. S. Bentley Crile.]

On the longer Eastern voyages the attitude of passengers to one another usually passes through several phases. The first is one of doubt. This, after a day or so, assisted by no further evidence, merges into criticism—to drift, after a further lapse, into a more promising neutrality. The later—if not the last—phase is one of limited friendship. On this voyage it seemed as if the traditional course of events had failed. We were a few hours from Port Said, and none of the symptoms had manifested itself. Over the ship from how to stern there brooded a quiescence which was disturbing. The passengers exchanged smiles and salutations, but an invulnerable barrier of unreality prohibited any ripening of the relationships. One felt a lack of interest in the proceedings which became everating in the force of its suggestion. Even in the smokeroom—the cockpit of ship-board life—we met and sipped our "pegs" with an ease and satisfaction which were too obvious to be wholly unassumed. Occasionally the war would be mentioned. Few present, directly or indirectly, had not some interest of life and death in the events of Europe; but circumstance and duty, the twin factors of involuntary action, had compelled them, knowing all the issues in the balance, to leave their country for the peace of the sun and the soft appeal of the blue seas. At odd intervals an attempt would be made by someone more daring than the rest, to provoke a discussion on the ways and means and probability of its conclusion. After a few half-hearted efforts the conversation would again succumb to the quiet, self-interested, love of destruction. It is a necessity to discuss the practical events of war when there is participation. It is more difficult when one is being carried at fifteen knots an hour into a peaceful remoteness. We were glad to catch sight at last of the statue of De Lesseps. Port Said for the first time had come as a relief.

The surge and swell of Europe had been superseded by the lighter garments of the tropics. The morning soup had become frozen into a delicious ice; and commenced their evening revolutions. The sun streamed relentlessly on protracted swimmers; one felt that everything had heard the call of transformation. Hour by hour we sailed persistently, irretrievably it seemed, through the waters of the Red Sea. Under normal conditions the ship would have been alive with gaiety, the laughter of women, the deeper responses of men, the cries of victorious skittle captains. At times could be heard the note which is so well-known to those who travel the Eastern seas, but it would sound detached, monotonous, irrelevant. In general, an atmosphere of meditation continued to permeate the ship. Conversations brief and subdued had become the order of the day. Even the children seemed to have entered into the conspiracy of peace.

Aden was left behind. We were steaming through the Indian Ocean. A few promiscuous associations which had given promise of surviving their precarious infancy had already failed from lack of nourishment. Life had become an intensely individual or, at best, family affair.

A heroic attempt was made to cast off the shackles of depression. We assembled diffidently, almost shyly, for a concert. At first the applause indicated a reaction, but eventually became a measure of politeness. The inevitable humourist succeeded as a tragedy. Apparently the only items which pleased were those of which we had all grown heartily tired in an unconsidered childhood. The end of the programme brought us quickly to our feet. For the first moment since we had turned our eyes eastward from France we knew enthusiasm. The National Anthem seized and held us like

A MUNICIPAL SCHEME.

Communal Feeding in Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh Corporation has now definitely decided to set up machinery for a scheme of communal feeding. Glasgow at present has a communal kitchen—run as an experiment by committee of the Women's Legion—but the Edinburgh venture will be the first among Scottish cities to be municipally controlled. The Edinburgh scheme is to be under the direction of a Municipal Organisation of Food Distribution, the first occupant of the new post being Mr. Mallison, one of the Town Council. He has had valuable experience as the head of the School Board department responsible for the feeding of school children. The School Board are co-operating in the municipal scheme, and it is proposed that in the meantime all the cooking shall be done in the School E- and centre. A plan has been presented whereby, with slight extension of the existing plant, provision could be made for over 40,000 meals per day, and this could be still further extended to 100,000 meals per day.

Dr. Maxwell Williamson, the medical officer of health for the city, suggests that, first, provision should be made for that third of the population (about 100,000 persons) who live in tenement houses of one or two rooms. He argues that it is a "disastrous waste" for these people to buy and prepare separately all the food they consume. His scheme is that if communal kitchens are set up wherein broth can be cooked for midday dinner and stewed meat and potatoes for the evening meal that would diminish the consumption of wheat.

an anticipated crisis. A great wave of noise swept across the nation, surged past faces red and white and animated, up into the night, out into the blackness, away past the waterworks feverishly towards England. A few minutes later and all again was still, save for the periodic footfalls of a few men enjoying a final promenade before turning in. It was our night of real excitement.

Colombo at last. Some of the passengers, having reached their port, reverted to custom. Invitations toiffin, to dinner, to tea at Lavinia, became frequent. At the two big hotels little knots of people from the ship stood about finding forgetfulness in freedom. But even there the spirit of unrest dominated. There had been strange happenings up country. For twelve crowded hours, however, we could live once again in the past. The streets with their multi-coloured crowds and rickshaws, their shaded tributaries, picturesque as ever with the slow, lumbering bullock-waggons, the austere beauty of the cinnamon gardens, and kaleidoscopic changes of the long red road—all made memorable this punctuation of suspense.

As we were rowed, in a swiftly declining light, back to the ship, the day already had taken to itself something of the nebulousness of a dream.

After the delirium of Colombo, reticence became final. The excitement of the social East had found an ally in the poignant memories of the West. From the moment we had lost the lights of Ceylon no one had attempted to diffuse the corresponding lethargy. The hours passed sluggishly on; meals had become the stuporous events of the day. A few flying-fish, glowing in the hot light of the sun, claimed attention as a new epoch. We had begun to avoid one another; even those who a week earlier had made gallant attacks on the ares of reserves had become resigned and now sought solace in their books. The last night on board came and passed with scarcely a sign of recognition. And so we saw the gold-capped pinnacles of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda stood aflame against the exquisite clarity of the Eastern sky. We had reached

Rangoon. The National Anthem seized and held us like

THE TIGRIS THRUST.

(By C. Mansford.)

The British Expeditionary Force, marching to victory along the banks of that Tigris, is not only making, but repeating history. It is traversing a land of absorbing interest, and carrying with it benefits for civilisation as great as those which, thousands of years ago, spread so widely from ancient Babylonia. He who strongly held the land between Euphrates and Tigris was master of Asia Minor and of more; by the rivers and the roads passed not victory alone, but the true culture of a civilisation at the evidence of which the world marvels even to-day. The route of the British Expeditionary Force is of good men; along that route, in past ages, the powers of ignorance and disruption have been driven and broken, just as the Turkish force has been thrust from Bagdad and from the river banks of the Adhaim.

A consideration of the configuration of Asiatic Turkey enables us to grasp its military difficulties. The Plateau of Persia is buttressed on the east by the mighty Central Asian Plateau, while that of Asia Minor, with which we are here concerned, is on its western boundary, the Arabian plateau lying to the south. These remarkable plateaus have certain features in common; they are bounded by mountains which enclose in their central portions either a desert or steppes.

A marching army may be compelled to cross a desert, but it is, of course, avoided if possible. There remain two choices, it may go by mountain ways, with all their difficulties of almost inaccessible heights, of dangerous passes, of wild intersecting valleys and ravines as the Russian Expedition in Armenia has had to do; it may instead march by the plain, as the British Expedition in Palestine is now doing, even if that plain has rugged mountainous interludes, and for a time at least is destitute of water, and of pastures.

The British Expeditionary Force marching north of Bagdad although tied to a plain, has the advantage of the valley of two great rivers, the Euphrates and the Tigris. Issuing from the Armenian uplands, these rivers retrace from sterility vast tracts of land between Syria and Persia. Just as the Nile, bordered east and west by the Arabian and Libyan deserts, cleaving them, sends a green line of fertility from its source to where it flows into the Mediterranean Sea, so the Tigris and Euphrates, filled by mountain rains, by feeders and melting snows, fertility a mighty stretch of land between the Persian mountain boundary and the arid Syrian desert wastes. The district is named Mesopotamia, but this is a loose term. Strabo bounded it southwards by the Median Wall; Ptolemy extended it to the Persian Gulf. The term "with other Geographers," indicates all the Euphrates-Tigris country, historically and geographically, it means the land drained by the Belikh, the Euphrates and their connecting link, the Euphrates.

Lying between the Arabian desert and the mountain region of Western Asia, Mesopotamia has a most varied climate. Even in the undulating plain there are snow and ice in winter, a temperature of 14°F. being known, while in summer this may rise to 122°F. in what is known as "the shade." But even this last thermometer registration is a poor expression of the heat when a blinding endorm is blanketing the tent with its stifling atmosphere. It is the undulating plain which produces splendour in abundance and supplies a splendid pasturage. At Aleppo, one may watch strings of camels, sometimes hundreds in a day, bringing in butter and luscious melons from the fat Mesopotamian plain. Wheat, barley, rice, millet, lentils and peas are also grown.

It is remarkable how Egypt, under the fostering advice and help of Great Britain, has improved and largely increased the value of the cotton crop by irrigation. Many reasons have been urged why the German Empire ought to conquer Asiatic Turkey by the peaceful penetration of the Berlin-Bagdad Railway. One fact may

here be remarked upon. The German Emperor sent skilled engineers to study irrigation in America, because the terms of the Railway concession undoubtedly gave the Deutsche Bank control of the rich environs of the proposed railway.

That ingenious and "philanthropic" institution and its patron knew that cotton could be as successful grown in these central plains, and in ancient Babylonia, as in Egypt. There is sufficient proof of this, because in the places where it is cultivated in this district, it proved remarkably successful. At Naeibin again, rice is grown and all the tract between the Belik and Euphrates, especially its middle portion is extremely fertile. The land watered by the Khabor system only requires proper cultivation, combined with a really settled and progressive government, to equal the best that can be found in Egypt.

Thousands of years ago, the land along the lower Euphrates and Tigris, which, to-day, thanks to the gross misgovernment of the Osmali Turks, is almost a howling wilderness, was extraordinarily thickly populated and the site of a world-renowned civilisation. South of the neck of land below Bagdad where the two rivers bend in to each other's course, lay an extensive tract of country, crossed and recrossed by a marvellous network of canals irrigating the dark alluvial soil. Here it was that some few adventurous souls, entering the swamps, filled with the reek of rush and reed and rank growing grass, turned them bit by bit into smiling cornfields, where wheat, the historian tells us, reproduced itself three hundred fold. They delved and worked in the rich mud; they built simple dwellings of it; they turned poverty into wealth, till their abounding prosperity attracted the Semites, who broke in upon and conquered them. The race of invaders henceforward assimilated the manners and the traditions of the conquered, but used their own language side by side with them, as Norman and Saxon did in England in later centuries.

The progress of the land continued. Cultivation spread far and wide; the mud houses gave way, slowly, to cities and palaces and temples, dedicated to kirkly gods. As there is no stone, huge hewn blocks were brought from Palestine and Syria; Lebanon sent slabs of the Salammun its hard stone, the peninsula of Sinai was explored and yielded diorite; and the Louvre to-day is adorned with seated figures cut by the famous Chaldean sculptors. Timber came from many a far forest; Amanus furnished the cedar beams of delight.

The Semitic kingdoms thus founded were the very core of eastern civilisation. There was no area of Asia that vied with them in natural and commercial wealth; they were hives of human industry. The influence of Babylon stretched to India and to the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. River and radiating roads carried the embrocations and rich tissues of Babylonia to Syria and Egypt. It was no mere province of local interest; it was the central mart, the capital of the world.

From her explorers Germany learnt much concerning this region. Her government realised that with control of the Persian gulf at Koweit, the railway which should run from Bagdad through Kerbela, Nedief and Samawa would serve to bring the wealth of the country to the sea, or, turning its stream northwards, would convey it through Asia Minor to the rest of the farflung Central Empire. It was a great plan and a great dream. It meant wealth for the German Empire, and for the Deutsche Bank, the people, whose land it was, did not count. The natives of Africa, when they came under the harsh German control were remorselessly exploited, beaten, enslaved, and murdered in "punitive" expeditions. Trust, too, would have been the fate of all in Asia-Turkey to come under the iron heel of that autocratic Empire. From this great disaster the British Expeditionary Force has presumably saved them, and in bringing them freedom is bringing a future which may easily repeat and improve upon the magnificent past. When the tide of my day

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Report of the S. C. A. for 1916.

In his report for 1916, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, says:—

The revenue derived from all sources during the year was \$9,236 more than that for 1915 by \$4,164. The increase was mainly due to the issue of more Chinese Boarding House Licences with the new scale of licence fees, Marriage Licences, Emigration Passage Brokers' Licences (the issue of which was undertaken by this Department after the passing of the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915), Certificates to Chinese going to the United States of America, Registrations of Societies, and Forfeitures. There were two items which showed slight decreases, viz., fees for official signatures and fees for non-resident householders' bonds.

The total expenditure was \$54,968 as compared with \$53,188 in 1915 and fell short of the estimate by \$2,585. The increase was mainly due to stipulated increments to various officers.

The number of persons detained under warrant and sent direct to the Po Leung Kuk during the year was 238, as compared with 168 in 1915. The number of women whose detention was found unnecessary, and who were allowed to leave after investigation, was 238 or 83.3 per cent. as compared with 82.1 per cent. in 1915: 31 were sent to their native places; 5 remained awaiting marriage; 1 was married; 5 were restored to relatives; while 8 cases were still under consideration on December 31st.

Two names were added to the list of girls under bond to report themselves annually, half-yearly or quarterly to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, a precaution taken to guard against their being forced into prostitution. The names of 46 girls were struck off the list, of whom 5 were married, 38 sent back to their relatives, and 3 returned to the Po Leung Kuk. The number of names on the list on 31st December, 1916, was 26, as compared with 70 on January 1st, 1916.

The number of persons reported by Hongkong residents to the Po Leung Kuk as missing during the year was 144, of whom 75 were found. These figures show a marked improvement compared with those for 1915: 121 and 21. The total number of persons reported missing, including reports from China and Macao, was 173, of whom 81 were found, as compared with 25 out of 212 of 1915. The District Watch Committee met on 14 occasions, the average attendance being 11. Their disinterested advice on questions of all kinds affecting the Chinese community has, as before, proved of the greatest value to the Government. Messrs. Leung Pui-chi, Chan Lok-chun, Ho Kom-tong and Wong Kam-fuk were re-appointed by His Excellency the Governor for a further term of 5 years.

The balance to the credit of the District Watchmen Fund at the end of the year was \$24,844 as compared with \$13,895 on January 1st, the income thus exceeding the expenditure by \$6,149. The total expenditure, \$24,340, compared with \$28,667 in 1915, showed a decrease of well over \$4,000, due to the fact that no new constructional work was undertaken during the year, whereas in 1915 the expenditure included most of the cost of construction of the new District Watchmen's Quarters in Yau-mat.

The total strength of the District Watchmen Force at the end of the year was 100, compared with 99 on January 1. The approved strength is 100. No vacancies occurred from any cause during the year, and the vacancy at the beginning of the year was filled up by the enlistment of a recruit. The number of convictions secured by members of the force was 213, as compared with 167 in 1915 and 109 in 1914.

passed the Osmali Turk, whose territory his German master conspired to wrest from him, will no longer be allowed to turn back the hands of the clock of civilisation in this wonderful land, as he has done, hitherto, through long centuries of misrule.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Subscriptions to the Organ Fund.

The amount subscribed up to date to the St. John's Cathedral organ fund is \$3,940. The work of taking down the organ commenced on July 32, and its reconstruction is expected to be completed before Christmas. The necessary expenditure is \$4,500, the recommended expenditure \$7,000; as it is hoped to reach the latter sum, intending subscribers are requested to send their names to the acting Chaplain (Rev. H. G. H. Griffith) or the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. F. B. L. Bowley) as soon as possible. The following is a list of subscriptions to date:—

H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.	\$250
Mr. W. L. Pattenden	250
Mr. N. J. Stabb	250
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton	200
Mr. D. Landale	200
Mr. G. K. Nuttall	200
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.	200
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.	150
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell	100
Messrs. G. P. and H. A. Lamert	100
Mr. W. M. Humphreys	100
Mr. T. G. F. Fleming	100
Mr. G. A. Hastings	100
Mr. F. B. L. Bowley	100
Mr. G. T. Edkins	100
Mr. Henry Humphreys	100
Mr. Evan Ormiston	100
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	60
Mr. O. Lauritsen	60
Capt. B. R. Branch	60
Mr. A. G. Coppin	60
Rev. H. G. H. Griffith	60
Mr. C. Thorne	50
Mr. H. J. Gedge	50
Mr. G. W. Barton	50
Mr. A. O. Lang	50
Mr. S. S. Sorensen	50
Mr. P. C. Potts	50
Mr. Henry Sykes	50
Mr. J. Owen Hughes	50
A. Seatholder	50
Mr. G. S. Archbutt	30
Mr. W. L. Handyside	30
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis	25
Mr. H. U. Reaker	25
Captain Murray Scott	25
Mrs. Murray Scott	25
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kamp	25
Mr. J. H. O. Goodban	25
Mr. M. S. Northcote	25
Mr. A. Forbes	25
Commander Backwith	25
Mr. C. A. Hooper	25
Mr. W. Higby	25
Mr. J. W. Graham	20
Mr. H. F. Campbell	20
Mr. J. Whitehall	20
Mr. F. A. Britton	20
Mr. W. R. Mansfield	20
Commander B. N. Myburgh	15
Mrs. G. Robertson	10
Mr. T. Fisher	10
Mr. J. M. Gordon	10
Mr. E. Carpmel	10
Mr. W. A. Batterfield	10
Mr. L. Forster	10
Mr. T. H. King	5
Staff of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	75
	\$3,940

STARVING EPIDEMIC.

Dire Effects on German Births and Deaths.

From the valued correspondent who supplies us periodically with first-hand information of conditions in Germany, says the *Daily News*, we have received the statement that babies are being born in a most unhealthy condition, sometimes without enough skin. A new epidemic is raging in Germany, particularly in the towns; it is entirely due to the scarcity and poor quality of the food. Many are in hospital, and they improve under good diet. The effect on the vital statistics is very striking.

In Leipzig, during March, the number of deaths was 1,135, and the births only 673. For the first three months of the year the deaths were 2,980 and the births 1,785. The average weekly birth-rate was 137 in the first quarter of 1917, as compared with 246 in 1914, whilst the death-rate was 230, compared with 150.

The outlook is gloomy. The last food reserves remaining from pre-war times are being consumed; last year's crops will not last until the harvest; the supplies from neutral countries are steadily diminishing. At the same

HONGKONG LITIGATION.

A Year's Cases at the Supreme Court.

Reporting on the work of the Supreme Court in 1916, the Registrar (Mr. H. A. Nisbet) says:—Two hundred and fifteen actions were instituted in Original Jurisdiction during the year 1916, as against 231 in 1915; 106 were disposed of during the year, 40 being settled or withdrawn before trial, as against 140 and 45 respectively in 1915. Thirteen cases, which had been set down for trial, remained untried at the end of the year, as against 30 at the end of 1915. Two injunctions were granted during the year.

The amounts involved were \$1,400,876.77 and \$1,405,166.61, against \$1,128,712,498.74, and \$873 U.S. Currency.

The debts and damages recovered amounted to \$873,626.50, \$149,611.61, and \$873 U.S. Currency, as against \$427,589 in 1915.

The fees collected amounted to \$11,625.45, as against \$12,502.15 in 1915.

Three actions were instituted in Prize in connection with cargo consigned to alien enemy firms on board the following vessels:—Yang-ma, Nagoya, and Gengle. During the year no ship was condemned.

Summary Jurisdiction.—One thousand six hundred and ninety-eight actions were instituted during the year, as against 1,601 in 1915. The cases were disposed of as follows:—Settled or withdrawn 791, Judgment for the Plaintiff 549, Judgment for the Defendant 33, Nonsuited 12, Struck out, Dismissed or Lapsed 28, and pending 284, as against 623, 555, 38, 12, 30 and 338 respectively in 1915. The claims amounted to \$303,924.61, as against \$294,080.95 and \$25,104.61 in 1915, and the amounts recovered were \$99,705.64 and \$48 as against \$107,080.38 in 1915. The fees collected amounted to \$6,102.40, as against \$6,339.65 in 1915.

The number of Rent Distress Warrants issued was 659, representing unpaid rents amounting to \$47,536.21, of which \$13,747.13 was recovered, as against 556, \$94,173.07 and \$13,593.36 respectively in 1915. Four hundred and eighty-four Warrants were withdrawn on settlement between the parties as against 295 in 1915. The fees collected amounted to \$3,415.75 as against \$4,263 in 1915.

time neutral visitors maintain that with extreme economy Germany will not starve, but the value to be attached to stories by neutrals as to conditions in the enemy countries may be gauged from the statement that the wife of a Norwegian Military Attache in Berlin recently inquired of a Norwegian lady in Christiania, whose daughter is married in London, whether her English daughter was suffering much, and whether she was able to send her food from Norway.

Germany's desperate straits in food has driven the people to the use of everything possible—spoils of potatoes, decayed vegetables and fruit, offal from animals, waste from slaughter yards, and even sewage from the scullery. Nothing is too disgusting to be converted into either food for human beings or fodder for animals.

Scarcity of soap is causing as much inconvenience as the shortage of food and clothing. The stuff that new passes for soap is injurious to the skin, covering the hands with sores. Even Royal princesses have had to write to their relatives in neutral countries begging for soap; they find hunger more to bear, and dirt even harder. Squirrels are now being offered for sale as food.

A good harvest in the Central Empire is out of the question. Labour is scarcer than last year, the want of manure is severely felt, and seed has been short and of inferior quality.

As to Austria-Hungary, it is now maintained that conditions are better there, inasmuch as money will purchase anything, whilst in Germany there are things that no money can buy.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1917.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN INTERNED SUBMARINES IN HOLLAND.

Amsterdam August 3.
A Berlin semi-official message says that as the result of the investigation by the International Commission at The Hague, the German submarine U6 remains interned in Holland while the U30 has been released.

ROYALIST AGITATION IN GREECE.

Athens, August 2.
A state of siege has been proclaimed in Attica and Boetia owing to Royalist agitation.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

Paris, August 3.
M. Painlevé has been appointed temporary Minister of Marine.

RUSSIAN ARMIES FIGHTING SPLENDIDLY.

Petrograd, August 3.
The Commissioner of the south-west front reports that the Armies of General Korniloff, especially the Eleventh Army, regiments of which recently retired of their own accord, are now vigorously repulsing all attempts of the powerful enemy to penetrate Russian territory. The Seventh Army, in impetuous attacks in the Gristine region, took prisoner a number of Germans. The condition and spirit of the troops denote a decisive reaction and are giving ground for the hope that the Army will carry out its duty.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Bad Weather Prevailing in Belgium.

London, August 3.
A French communique states: Bad weather continues in Belgium. The situation is unchanged. A German attempt to rush our lines east of Cerny completely failed.

UNPARALLELED SUBMARINE ATROCITY.

Inhuman German Conduct.

London, August 3.
An unparalleled submarine atrocity, namely, the deliberate drowning of thirty-eight of the crew of the steamer Belgian Prince, is related by three of the survivors, who were rescued by a patrol boat after fearful sufferings.
The steamer was torpedoed on Tuesday evening 200 miles from the land. The submarine shelled and destroyed the wireless, took the captain aboard, mustered the crew on deck of the submarine and deprived most of them of their outer clothing and lifebelts. The boats were destroyed. They also submerged boats carrying many of the crew. Others swam or floated until they sank exhausted or died from exposure.

WHAT THE GERMANS CLAIM.

London, August 3.
A wireless German Official message states that the English advances on the Nieuport-Westend road to the west of Bixchoote and Langemarck failed. The enemy is bombarding Roulers. Advanced engagements have taken place north of Labasse Canal. Monchy and Havincourt were in our favour. We drove out the French who penetrated trenches at Lanoisson-road. We captured the southern exit of a tunnel at Cerny and repulsed attacks on the left bank of the Meuse. We captured several villages at Lower Zbrucz, captured Czernowitz, and penetrated positions further south.
The Austro-Hungarians are fighting a house to house battle at Kimpolung.

GENERAL GOURKO ASSASSINATED.

Petrograd, August 4.
General Gourko, an ex-commander on the western front, who arrested General Erdely, the commander of the Eleventh Army, has been killed. He was treacherously shot in the back.

RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Petrograd, August 2.
The resignation of M. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture, has been accepted.
The Chairman of the Executive of the Peasants' Deputies Council, M. Arkenteff, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 11.55—No returns from Weihaiwei, Japan, and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased moderately at Vladivostok, and increased slightly to moderately at other reporting stations; there is no apparent change in distribution since yesterday.

N.B.—Owing to lack of telegraphic returns, no weather map will be issued to-day.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 60.38 inches against an average of 53.51 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
S.W. or variable winds, moderate to light; fair to cloudy, probably some rain.	
1 Hongkong to Gap Road	The same
2 Formosa Channel	As No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooks } The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan } The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 4, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 6 p.m.	at 6 a.m.
Barometer	29.66	29.65	29.63
Temperature	83	80	87
Humidity	83	95	72
Wind Direction	W. CALM	W. CALM	S.
" Force	2	0	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.12	0.00	0.00
Highest open air Temperature	20	20	21
Correct			
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 4, 1917.			

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

OFFSETTING SUBMARINISM.

STEAMERS LAUNCHED AT KOWLOON.

Hongkong's Splendid Shipbuilding Capacity.

There was a very large attendance at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's premises at Kowloon this morning, the occasion being the launching of two new vessels, the s.s. Chak Sang and the s.s. Prosper, the first-named being for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company and the second for a Norwegian firm, Messrs. Hans Kier and Company. A large number of invitations had been issued to prominent residents and commercial men, and the scene at the slipways was an animated one. The two new vessels were liberally bedecked with flags, and the band of the 18th Infantry rendered a programme of music.

Just before the launching ceremony, His Excellency the Governor, together with Miss Phoebe May, Miss Dione May, and Captain Edwards, A. D. C., arrived, being accompanied by the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman of the Dock Company. They were met on the landing stage by Mr. R. M. Dyer, the Manager of the Company.

The launch of the Chak Sang took place first, Mrs. Sutherland performing the ceremony. To the accompaniment of the strains of "Rule Britannia" the new ship began to move, Mrs. Sutherland breaking the customary bottle of champagne on the ship's bows, saying "I wish you every luck." Chinese crackers and the sounding of the sirens of all the launches gathered near added to the feeling of satisfaction all felt at the safe launching of such a fine addition to the Indo-China Fleet. Miss May undertook the christening ceremony for the other ship and in this case, too, no hitch occurred. The same marks of jubilation were accorded the taking to the water of the vessel, Miss May remarked "I christen you Prosper."

Mr. R. M. Dyer came in for many congratulations on the success which had attended the launching of the ships.

Details of the Vessels.
S. S. Prosper.—Built for Messrs. Hans Kier & Co. Drammen, Norway. Dimensions:—Length overall, 280' 6" length between perpendiculars, 270' 0"; breadth moulded, 40' 0" depth moulded, 21' 6". The vessel is built to Lloyd's highest class and to Board of Trade requirements. The gross tonnage is approximately 2170 tons and deadweight carrying capacity 3000 tons on Lloyd's freeboard. She is of the two deck type with poop, bridge, and topgallant forecastle. Boat deck amidships. Four watertight bulkheads to upper deck. Machinery space amidships. Cellular bottom all fore and aft, reserve feed under engine and dry tank under boilers. Steam steering gear amidships. Six steam winches on upper deck operating six derricks mounted on tables on two masts. There is also a steam winch on poop deck. Accommodation amidships for passengers and officers the cabins being fitted in modern style. The second class and compadore staff are berthed in the poop. The ship is electrically lighted throughout, and the latest type of wireless is installed. The machinery consists of one set of triple expansion engines of 1300 indicated horse power and two main boilers 14 feet 3 inches diameter x 10 feet 6 inch long, working pressure 180 lbs.

The auxiliary machinery comprises a separate centrifugal circulating pump, two Weir feed pump and heater, ballast and general service pumps and a Morrison evaporator capable of producing daily 15 tons of water.

The sea going speed of the Prosper will be ten knots per hour. S. S. Chak Sang.—Built for Messrs. the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited. Dimensions.—Length overall, 301ft. 0in.; length between perpendiculars, 290ft. 0in.; breadth moulded, 42ft. 0in.; depth moulded, 25ft. 0in.

The vessel is built to Lloyd's highest class and Hongkong Government regulations for passenger certificates. The gross tonnage is 2320 tons and deadweight carrying capacity 3500 tons on Lloyd's freeboard. She is of the two deck type with poop, bridge, and topgallant forecastle. Boat deck amidships. Five watertight bulkheads to upper deck and one (forming a deep tank) to second deck abait machinery space. Cellular double bottom all fore and aft, reserve feed under engine and dry tank under boilers. Steam steering gear amidships. Six steam winches operating six derricks mounted on tables on two masts. Accommodation amidships for passengers and officers, the cabins being fitted in modern style. The second class and compadore staff are berthed in the poop. The ship is electrically lighted throughout, and the latest type of wireless is installed. The machinery consists of one set of triple expansion engines of 1590 indicated horse power, and two main boilers 14ft. 3in. diameter x 10ft. 6in. long, working pressure of 180 lbs; one donkey boiler 8 feet 6 inch diameter x 8 feet 6 inch long working pressure 100 lbs. The auxiliary machinery comprises a separate centrifugal circulating pump, two Weir feed pumps and heater, large ballast pump, and two donkey feed pumps, and a Weir evaporator capable of producing daily 15 tons of water. The sea-going speed of the Chak Sang will be 11 knots per hour.

At the conclusion of the launchings, the company gathered in one of the large rooms of the offices, where speeches were made. His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell sat at the head table, those also present here being Miss May, Mrs. Sutherland, E. E. Major General Ventris, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Commodore Sandeman, R. N. and Mrs. Sandeman, Colonel John Ward, M.P., the Hon. Mr. O. E. Acton and Miss Acton, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edkins, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Dodwell, the French Consul General, (M. Beau), the Norwegian Consul, (Mr. Steckmest), Mr. R. Sutherland, Mrs. Charleston, Captain Larsen, Mr. J. H. Wallace, and Mr. R. M. Dyer. Among the large company were also noticed:—Major Morgan, Major Robertson, Major Hammond, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. C. W. Bewick, Mr. C. G. Moxon, Mr. H. Perry Smith, etc.

Mr. Dodwell said:—"It is not altogether a coincidence that these two boats are being launched on one day. A great effort has been made by the staff of the Dock Co. to get them ready for launching on the third anniversary of the war as a message to the Mother Country that every corner of the Empire is determined to circumvent the piratical submarine campaign of the enemy and carry the war to a victorious conclusion. The Prime Minister in a memorable speech made upon the entry of America into the war used these words:—"The road to victory: the guarantee of victory: the absolute assurance of victory is in one word, ships, and in a second word, ships, and in a third word, ships. I hope these words will echo through every department of a shipbuilding Company, from the Board room to the smithy."

(Continued on back of Extra.)

OFFSETTING SUBMARINISM.

Our contribution on this occasion is two, and if I am not mistaken His Majesty the King and the people at home will appreciate this silent concrete testimony of our determination better than any effusively worded message of loyalty. The contribution is perhaps not large—not much you may say to make a song about—but together they represent another 7000 tons weight on our side of the rope in this terrible tug of war, and who can say that our 7,000 tons may not be the means of just pulling the Germans over the line. At any rate that is the spirit in which we shipbuilders, employers and employed, have to tackle the work that comes our way, and as far as the employees of this yard are concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that they are not only pulling their own weight but the weight of their fellows who are fighting for us at the front. Of course we must not overlook the fact that one of our leading papers holds the opinion that although we may get work we shall be unable to undertake it on account of lack of material. An early closure of all the yards in the Colony has been predicted owing to the difficulty of getting steel from home. Fancy this beehive of industry idle! Not a very attractive picture. One I can imagine any German gazing at with admiration. For my part I refuse to look at it. I will go further. I will metaphorically turn its face to the wall and write this on its back:—"The H. K. & W. Dock Co. have enough material in stock and on the way to undertake any reconstructional and repair work they can get during the next two years." As a matter of fact that is almost a facsimile of the advertisement we asked our London agents to insert in the shipping paper *Fairplay* a few days before the appearance in the press of the article I refer to. As to new work. There are other sources of supply for steel than the United Kingdom and if our allies the United States of America cannot supply us with all we want I shall be extraordinarily surprised. The *Prosper* is a sister of the *Helikon* and has been built of Messrs Hans Kaier and Co. of Norway. Under mutually satisfactory arrangements made she will be run by British owners and will fly the British flag for the duration of the war and for six months afterwards. Then she will revert to her Norwegian owners, and I earnestly hope she will come safely through and eventually make some amends to the Norwegian nation for the enormous amount of tonnage they have lost by the piratical practices of Germany. The *Chak Sang* is a sister of the *Kwai Sang* and is for our old friends the Indo China S.N. Co. I venture to think they will not want us to promise more than that she shall be as satisfactory as the *Kwaiesang*, which was delivered to them recently. We are very proud of *Kwaiesang* although I say it myself. It pays to blow one's own trumpet in this life, and in this case I am fairly sure Mr. Anton will join in the chorus. If British owners at home still doubt our capabilities I hope they will one day have an opportunity of inspecting either the *Kwaiesang*, *Chak Sang*, *Prosper* or *Helikon*. They will have to come to us after the war to build ships for them. Our labour facilities make that a foregone conclusion. They will come with greater confidence if they have seen what manner of work we can turn out. It is Mr. Dyer's pleasant duty to officially thank the two ladies who have assisted us this morning, but I feel that I am not encroaching on his preserves in saying one word. Of all the war work done by the women of Hongkong—and I would back it against any other square miles of the British Empire—nothing ranks of more importance at the present time than the little ceremony two of them have performed this morning. I had first to convince the Second Assistant Superintendent of the Botanical & Forestry Department of this fact before she would even ask Mr. Tatcher for leave. Once convinced, however, she has put her back to the wheel, and

you will agree that she has done great credit to her illustrious mother, who recently let slip the great *Antiochus*. As to Mrs. Sutherland, this is the fourth christening she has been directly interested in. The other three were boys, and as all four are vital requirements of the nation I think that is a record that any woman may well be proud of. Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in drinking long life and prosperity to the *Prosper* and *Chak Sang* and to their respective owners Messrs. Hans Kaier and Messrs. the Indo China S. N. Co. Ltd.

The toast was heartily drunk. The Norwegian Consul replied on behalf of the owners of the s.s. *Prosper* and thanked the Chairman of the Dock Company for his kindness and also His Excellency the Governor for his presence. He felt certain that the ship would do every bit as much credit to the firm which had built her and the owners as had been predicted—in fact she would be such a splendid vessel that Norwegian ship-owners would be glad to get more orders executed for them by the Dock Company. He felt that, with the two dock companies in the Colony, Hongkong would ultimately prove to be the ship-building centre of the East. Speaking of the Norwegian mercantile marine, he said that before the war they had about 2,700,000 tons of shipping and so far as he could estimate up to the present time they had lost during the war about 800,000 tons. In order to make good that large loss, they were glad to get tonnage wherever they could, and they appreciated the work the Dock Company had done for them. With regard to the name of the *Prosper*, she was intended to replace another ship of the same name that was lost off the coast of France in 1916 whilst she was on her voyage from the United States to France, laden with railway materials. On behalf of the owners he thanked them all, especially Miss May for performing the naming ceremony. (Applause.)

Mr. C. E. Anton, for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, thanked the Chairman of the Dock Company for the very kind remarks he had made. He added that the two companies had had happy business relations extending over a very long period of years and he thought that they could say that the reason of that was because they both had a mutual spirit of give and take. His Company expected good work from the Dock Company and always got it. The *Kwaiesang* was an excellent ship and there was no reason to doubt that the *Chak Sang* would be equally as good. It was perhaps an unique experience for most of them to attend the launching of two ships in the one day at the same yard. He had only seen it once before and that was many years ago. The ship-building industry of Hongkong was a very great asset to the Colony. The yards here had a great many advantages over those at home, but they had one disability and that was that they had to get their steel out from home—both their ship plates and boiler plates. But he could see the possibility in the future of steel works in Hongkong. Iron ore was very near and there were lots of coal in Kwangtung. It only wanted the enterprise to be established. (Applause.) In conclusion he said that the Norwegian Consul had already thanked the Dock Company and he joined in with all that had been said.

Mr. R. M. Dyer, in the course of a short speech, referred to the fact that ship-building was at the present time of prime importance, and said that day they had had a practical demonstration that the Dock Company could design, build and complete ships of the type that was needed. He wished to thank very heartily the two ladies who had performed the ceremonies and he presented them with a suitable souvenir of the occasion. To Miss May he handed a gold brooch, set with stones, and to Mrs. Sutherland a diamond and emerald pendant.

His Excellency said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, it is not infrequently that I am called upon to make a speech on behalf of my wife. I don't like it but I regard it as part of the responsibilities incident to the married state. But I

certainly never bargained to make speeches for my daughters. Certainly not under conditions in which I got nothing and my offspring gets a handsome bracelet. But I must not be jealous. She wishes to thank the Company very much for the very handsome present they have made to her. She thinks it the most easily earned thing she has ever succeeded in acquiring. She does not prize it any the less, and will ever treasure it as a memento of this visit on the anniversary of the outbreak of war to the premises of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company to take a leading part in adding another contribution from Hongkong to the Empire's Military resources. Her knowledge of these premises and of the splendid work done therein is derived from two inanimate objects—one the steam launch *Victoria*, a very old friend of the family ever since her daddy took her mummy out snipe-shooting in it to Deep Bay over the week and of their honey-moon week. The launch is 30 years old, but when her present overhaul is completed she will be as good as new. Her engines are the original engines put into her 30 years ago and enable her still to hold her own with any launch in the harbour. I think that is a record. The other object lesson by which Phoebe judges the Dock Company is the little yacht named after her sister Dione launched from this yard 15 years ago and raced hard now for 15 consecutive seasons. Phoebe says that despite the yacht's age, she and her sister Iris are ready to take on anyone and anything in the shape of a yacht of about the same tonnage in any weather. They won all the hard weather races in her last season. The little yacht is as good as ever she was. That I think constitutes another record. Phoebe says she does not know much about monsters of steel and iron such as she has just launched, but judging from the workmanship put into the two little vessels I have mentioned she predicts that this vessel, as her name "*Prosper*" denotes, will be a great success and will have as brilliant and as lucky a career as the little ships I have mentioned. She wishes to congratulate Mr. Dyer and the able staff working under him on the production of so fine a vessel and she has asked me to specially mention two old friends of the family Chiefstain Rob Roy Logan who had a hand in the construction of the *Victoria*—It afforded me peculiar pleasure to recommend a son of his for a Commission in the Armies in France) and Mr. Obies Davison who tends the Dione during her annual refit as tenderly as a mother would her child. And now let us once more wish God speed to the *Prosper*. She is going forth to take her place in the British mercantile marine which has played and is still called upon to play such an important part in the great war which the Empire and its gallant Allies is waging for freedom and liberty. The Germans, unable to beat on land the splendid armies which British patriotism and British doggedness have succeeded in raising and equipping, think that they can destroy at sea the British mercantile marine and thus bring old England to her knees. British constructors and British officers of the mercantile marine have answered "Go to and do your worst." You will have learned from the recently reported speech of Mr. Lloyd George how the struggle between German submarines and the British mercantile marine stands. It is certain that the result is going to be another great disillusionment for the Kaiser and his advisers. Ladies and Gentlemen, Hongkong is proud of the *Prosper*. She represents one more item in the many and great contributions of this Colony to the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. R. Sutherland replied on behalf of Mrs. Sutherland, remarking that the day was not only one of commercial interest but also of national importance. He wished to associate himself with the remarks of Mr. Anton about the relations of the two Companies and said that it only seemed a short time ago that Mr. Dyer and he walked down the slips where the two ships were built and when there was only a few pieces of

FIELD GLASS FUND.

One telescope and one pair of binoculars are now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. A list of the names of those who have contributed them is given below. Glasses to be included in the parcel now awaiting despatch should reach the Hon. Secretary not later than 10th August. One 1 telescope and one pair of binoculars from Mr. R. Baker, Hongkong Civil Service.

The total now stands:—One stand telescope, eighteen hand telescopes, fifty-six binoculars, and donations of \$150.00.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—9th Sunday after Trinity, 5th August, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Full Choir). Responses: Ferial. Venite: Barnby (21st). Psalm: XLVI—Davy (9th evening). Benedictus: Langdon. Hymns: 165, 512 and 595. N.B.—Psalm 46 verses 1, 2, 7 and 11, in unison. Hymn: 165 verses 1, 3 and 6, in unison. God Save the King. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Macfarren, Hopkins and Macfarren. Magnificat: Battishill. Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 217, 221 and 24. N.B.—Psalm 27 verses 1, 2, 6 and 16 in unison. Psalm 28 verses 1, 2, 7 and 8 in unison. Psalm 29 verses 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—9th Sunday after Trinity, Aug. 5th, 1917. Holy Communion 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Stanley. Psalms: Vth Morning XXIV Barnby. XXV Goss. XXVI Foster. Te Deum: St. Jude. Jubilate: Ouseley. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 47, 49, 599, 451. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Vth Evening XXVII Macfarren. XXVIII Hopkins. (as Set) XXIX Macfarren. Magnificat: Stainer W. A. 398. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 279, 448 (A & M 214) 599, 117. Vesper Hymn. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday 5th August, War Commemoration Service, at 11 a.m. Hymns: 477, 517, 463, 339, 511. Evening service at 6 o'clock Hymns: 269, 91, 308, 110, 371. Preacher: Rev. E. Dewar.

Peak Church.—8.15 a.m. Holy Communion 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Preacher: the Bishop.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher: Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday. Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gienally.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 3.30 p.m.

riveted steel. They discussed the possibility of getting the ships completed before the end of the war and he was extremely pessimistic about it. Mr. Dyer said: "You will have your ship all right," and that day had seen those words come true. Talking of the excellent work done by the Dock Company, he said that many years ago the s.s. *Leunwo* was built by them for work on the Yangtze River and although the work there tried any steamer to its utmost, she was to-day the best on the run and was good for many years to come. Mr. Sutherland concluded by expressing Mrs. Sutherland's thanks.

This concluded the proceedings, light refreshments being afterwards served.

ENGLAND IN KHAKI.

How an American Views Us.

To the New York Outlook Dmetra Taka (Mrs Kenneth Brown) contributes the following article:—

A little after four in the afternoon the day we landed I betook myself to the large, attractive room of the Adelphi Hotel, in Liverpool. Even before I reached it I could hear the gay noise and the chatter. It was already so filled that there was not a table vacant. Undecided, I stood looking at the throng of smartly dressed women and khaki-clad men. An officer in kilts, seated alone at a table near the door, rose, called the girl who served, and spoke a few words with her. Then he joined another tableful of officers, while the girl, in her pretty uniform, came to me and said that I might have his table. She carried him his tea, and then went for mine. I took over to the officer to thank him, but he gave me no chance.

I took my seat, not quite knowing whether to like the frivolous gaiety all around me or to resent it. We had imagined England at war to be serious and sober-minded, not bent on making merry, and there I was, the only woman present in a traveling gown, surrounded by women dressed as for a holiday. Meditatively I sipped my tea, all the while examining the faces of the men in khaki, the men in kilts, and the men in those hideous long trousers made of huge plaids, which look as if mother had taken her shawl and made a pair of trousers for her breechesless boy. At the table nearest me sat four extremely young looking things in khaki, pink of complexion and with boyish curves to their lips. Unmistakably they were of the better class, and I could hardly imagine them anything except "public school" boys who had now gone on to Sandhurst to prepare for the real war; but, on closer scrutiny, I noticed that one had a bit of ribbon on his breast, the ribbon which indicates valour in the field. He looked so young that one felt as if he could hardly have finished the milk and bread-and-butter diet of the English nursery.

The music started a melody from a comic opera, and the decorated infant leaned forward and began to sing the words *sol-o* voice for the benefit of his three companions. They were having such a jolly time that I began to wonder whether England really grasped the seriousness of the war she was engaged in. There was no evidence of it in the whole tea-room. Every one was gay, every one was laughing and chaffing. Presently three khaki figures came in: one, white-faced and younger even than the decorated one, walked with difficulty by the help of two canes. They also looked about vainly for a table, and once more officers doubled up and gave them. His companions helped the crippled one to sit down easing him slowly into his chair, and I could see by the drawn lines about his mouth that every movement was agony. His eyes were sunken, and for a long minute after he had sat down he kept them closed and his mouth tightly shut.

Of course I was tired from the many formalities of being allowed to land in England, and the sight of suffering manhood was new to me, while the others around me had had two years to become accustomed to it, and there I sat unable to check the big tears that insisted on rolling down my cheeks. Now and then I furtively watched the cripple. The pain lessened, he was sipping his tea with that pleasurable abandon which only the English-born experiences with his tea-cup. He was laughing and joking, and when the band played a fox-trot his left hand, armed with a sandwich, kept time to the dance music.

England does not know that she has any special philosophy of life. In reality, she has the best of all; she takes life as a sport in which a man may lose, but the importance of which comes in the playing, not in the gain. Therefore they make no fuss about their wounded and maimed. They do not pity them—do not even make heroes of

them. It is all in the day's work, and those who have not escaped unhurt are the unlucky ones, that is all.

On the next day we went to the Military Control Office to try to retrieve our papers and passports. The smart young officer who had captured our papers on the previous day attacked them conscientiously, and finally permitted us to go on to London, volunteering the opinion that we should probably not be permitted to go on to Greece. Our passports and credentials he was to forward to the Home Office, which would decide our fate. The captain was much less severe than he had been the day before on the steamer. He seemed to be satisfied that the safety of the British Empire was not endangered by our presence, and treated us with the affability which an Englishman displays when once he decides to unbend.

Our night's delay in Liverpool had given the Government a chance to raise all the railway fares in the Kingdom fifty per cent, while reducing the number of trains. Thus more men were freed for the army, and coal was economized without a falling off of revenue.

With the fare from London to Liverpool now almost eleven dollars, first class, and the second class non-existent, we prudently decided to travel third, and it was a decision we shall always be glad we made.

Huddled over a newspaper in one corner of our compartment sat a youth in khaki. A scrap of pink cloth was sewed on his shoulder and there was a ribbon on his breast. Opposite me was an old gentleman with a book, and farther on was a young woman.

Over the luggage racks were war regulations. One said that, owing to Zeppelin raids, the curtains of the compartments must be drawn down after sunset. The other was addressed to the men in the service, and enjoined them to refrain from talking on military and naval affairs in order that they might give no possible information to enemies of Great Britain. Notwithstanding this I whispered to my husband to enter into conversation with the khaki lad next to him. My husband is a frightfully Anglo-Saxon about speaking to people he does not know. "I don't know what to say to him," he whispered back.

"Ask him what that bit of pink on his shoulder means," I urged. At the question the boy good-naturedly stopped his reading and explained that it indicated his battalion.

"And that scrap of ribbon on your breast?" we inquired. "Oh," he answered, reddening; "that's just the military cross."

"And what did you get it for?" we persisted, with American inquisitiveness. "Bombing," he replied, laconically.

"But what did you do?" we asked. He said that he could not say. "Why, there were a party of us in a German trench, and it got pretty hot, and most of our fellows went back; but I had a good supply of bombs, so I kept on bombing until there were no more Fritz's. Well, my captain heard about it, and he thought it was pretty decent, so he reported it and I got the medal."

The war was now broken, and all in the compartment began to talk together like old friends. We learned that the soldier was a lance corporal, and was returning to France after a leave. His English, his cultivated voice, and his simple and unaffected manners bespoke his having come from a good home.

Presently another young man in khaki came in, wearing on his cuff two tiny gold stripes, running up and down, which indicated that he had twice been wounded. He was a corporal, and unmistakably a son of the people, frank in manner, and a friendly talker. He had been in America in a crockery store. When war broke out he had returned to England and enlisted.

Never in my life has a five-hour railway journey been so brief, so interesting. We forgot the golden, gray day, prematurely turning to night; we were transported to France. We were no longer in the train—we were with the armies, we were with them at rest and with them at their grim work. We heard the strill-ery, and we walked—not ran—

with the men when, behind the barrage fire, they advanced to storm the enemy trenches. We had of course read most of this, but it is not the same. From the lips of these two youths, one a few years older than the other, one of a different class from the other, we heard about it from two different points of view, each supplementing the other. They were the actors of the grim drama being played in France. They talked with the freedom which comes from a race which has lived in a democracy for generations.

We learned that the English prefer the French bayonet to their own, because it is longer and slanderer, and not so liable to get struck in use. "Ah, but we have a lovely knife for trench work!" exclaimed the corporal, and the lance corporal, who had all his paraphernalia with him, brought one forth: it was of a "loveliness" to cause us to shudder. We all admired it, and handled it, and watched the soldiers as they showed us how it should be used. Yet all the while I was conscious that, in spite of what these two boys had seen, they remained untouched by the brutality of bloodshed. Their faces remained honest and human. When the lance corporal smiled, his face was lighted up by a light sweet and tender. How unlike the faces of the Germans we had left behind in America—Germans who had not done any fighting, but whose expressions since the beginning of this war have undergone a curious change; their lips curl in a snarl of the fox or the wolf, the snarl of the mouth that laughed when the Lusitania was sunk, the Germans who made as targets for their soldiers' fair figures of English, French, and Belgian soldiers. One face alone among the Germans I know stands apart from the rest. It is that of a woman, and since the war began her face has passed from one sad expression to another; her eyes are the eyes of sorrow, and her lips are tremulous with tragedy. She never talks glibly of successes and victories; she only suffers—but then she is half English by blood.

Months before this trip, in writing of the various armies I had seen, I remarked that those of England and of Greece had struck me as anachronistic, so civilized were the faces of the men, so little did the armies look like killing-machines. They were composed of men who thought of game and of books, not of rapine and conquest; and I had said that they would fight as well as the born killers when the grim necessity arose. These two young fellows in our compartment proved to me how right I had been. Yet their natures were not changed, and they spoke of the war in terms of sport, and it was as a sporting proposition that they regarded it. What they hated most in the Germans was not that they had wished to dominate the earth, but that they had not fought fair. "But we'll worry 'em," said the lance, cheerfully; "we'll give 'em frightfulness!"

The young woman whose husband and brothers were at the front spoke up from her corner: "Yes; while we women can only wait."

I agreed with her that the hardest role always was played by the women who had to wait. There, upon the old gentlemen from the other corner, in vehemently passionate tones which made the pathos of what he said the more poignant, cried: "No, madam, no. The hardest lot is not that of the women, but that of the old men, who are longing to serve, but who cannot because they are too old." And somehow he managed to convey to me the tragedy of those old men who long to carry arms for their country and can't.

When the train arrived in London, we all shook hands and parted with regret. It had been a memorable journey—the most interesting time we had ever spent in a railway carriage. We had come into contact with the British soul more closely than ever before. The absolute feeling of assurance of those young fellows in khaki had become ours. And this assurance was strengthened when we saw the streets of London. Even more than in Liverpool were the streets full of khaki, and yet there was nothing

military in the aspect of the men, in spite of their uniforms; they are merely Britishers in the service of their country, and wearing—as the British are so fond of doing—the garb best suited to their occupation.

Many people in America sincerely believe that if the youth of a nation is trained to defend its country that nation will become Prussianized. Such people should visit England now when every man under forty-five years is a soldier. In a curious way the English are gentler, less militaristic, than ever before. And this impression that one gets en passant becomes a certainty when one talks with one's friends who are now officers. On a Sunday we were invited to take luncheon at an officers' mess, "somewhere in Sussex," a few miles from London, by a friend who is a captain.

The house was full of officers, most of whom had seen active service in the trenches, yet the absence of militarism was the most noticeable thing about them. Essentially the English are sportsmen; they give their services, their blood, their lives, to the mother country when she needs them; to their work, their pursuits, and their sports when she does not need them. We did not hear the clink of the sword, as we used to hear it in Germany in peace time. Above all, there was a total lack of military arrogance, an absence of any tendency to disregard the rights of civilians. The feeling between officers and men was of the best. In England it is a breach of the law for an officer not to return the salute of a private, while in Germany the rank and file saluted as to god-like beings who could not be expected to deign to return the salute.

During luncheon I sat between a doctor and a captain, both of whom had seen several months' service in France. Had neither of them ever seen a gun they could not have been gentler and less military. Of their own achievements they said little; but of France, her grit and determination, they could not say enough.

It is now nearly three weeks since we came to London. The Savoy, where we are staying, teems with khaki-clad figures and with others in the blue of the navy, as do the streets; yet never before have we felt the British people so little arrogant, so little manifesting the more objectionable British traits. It is not that they are trying to curry favour with Americans. On the contrary, the general indifference to American public opinion is almost culpable, considering the ceaseless propaganda that Germany is carrying on in the United States. They are just naturally kinder and politer, and the sacrifices they are making for their country are making better human beings of them. "England is spending her capital," my husband said to a couple of old friends who have been working for two years in a hospital. "Yes," they both cried, joyously; "but who wouldn't spend his capital to beat the Germans?" And the words were not empty, for they had lost just half their income through the war, and for the first time in their lives were saving money.

There are two facts which stand out pre-eminently: that Great Britain is fighting for the right, and that she is going to see the thing through, no matter what it may cost in blood and treasure. We onlookers are convinced that, in spite of what it has cost and what it will cost, Great Britain has never been so prosperous, so welded together, so much of a nation, as she is to-day. I have often learned not to object to the constant music in the hotel, the well-dressed women, the laughter, the chatter, the dancing, and the perpetual love-making. All those are but the reactions against the grim reality in the trenches; the real thing is that England at last is awake, with more than the needed canons, more than the needed shells, more than the needed reinforcements, and all the old doggedness and pluck.

To see England in khaki is to see how democracy can rise to fight for the right, to see how democracy can blunder through somehow, and can end in three years in being more ready than monarchy can be in forty-four years.

FOR GOLFERS.

FOR GOLFERS.

How to Play Difficult "Lies".

Below we give the third of a series of articles on golf, contributed to the New York Evening Post by Harry Vardon:—

Golf is played in a setting of nature over vast expanses of country, and it is certain that, assiduously though green-keepers may work to secure equality of conditions, they can never produce such a state of uniformity as will result in every shot of a particular kind meeting with a standard fate.

Nor would it be well if they could do so. Part of the joy of the game is the piquant doubt which it is constantly provoking. Directly we have hit a shot and set forward in the direction of the ball, we start to wonder in what manner of lie we shall find it. Will it be cupped or sitting up or hanging or on an incline? There is no other game in which these questions arise, and it is because golf has so much of the primitive about it, in spite of all the science that is applied to it, that it has a fascination which is peculiar among pastimes. We know when we have struck a shot well, and we feel that the ball ought to be lying favourably, but there is always the chance that we shall have to take some untoward condition into account. Similarly, from an indifferent shot, we may find the situation of the ball unexpectedly pleasant.

In the course of a round, the luck in this respect is generally fairly equally divided, and I have never heard of a good golfer losing a match or a medal competition through sheer misfortune in the matter of his lies. But I dare say that many a person, playing most of his shots quite well enough to win, has been beaten because of a lack of knowledge as to how to act in certain situations. Be it remembered that when the ball is lying otherwise than well poised on a level piece of turf, there is need for consideration as to what special steps shall be taken to deal with it.

The Proper Stance for Hanging Lie.

That is just what the average player does not appreciate. Only when his ball is in a bunker or a ditch does he realize that his stance and manner of hitting must differ from the ordinary if he is to get well away. There are little traps for the unwary at many parts of the course. They are found in the variety of lies that every golfer encounters on a course that is not so flat and featureless as to be dull.

There is much difference of opinion as to the best way to stand for uphill and hanging lies. Many people do not bother at all about the matter (they just take up their ordinary stance), but it is certain that when the ball is on a slope, the stroke needs to be tackled in a manner rather different from the customary. I know good golfers who say that, when the ball is hanging—that is to say, resting on a downhill slope—you should stand rather more behind the ball than usual, with most of the weight on the right leg and body curved well toward the hole, so as to secure the effect of a cut shot. Their argument is that, if you stand with the ball midway between your feet, the slope will carry your weight forward as you bring the club down, with the result that you will smother the ball.

This may be all very well for a short shot with a mashie, but when it is necessary to hit a long shot with an iron or a wooden club, I believe in standing a trifle more forward than usual. In fact, it is a safe rule in all circumstances. When your body is behind the ball, where the ground is higher, there is a very considerable chance of the club coming into contact with this part of the slope before it reaches the ball, and that can only spell ruin to the shot. When you stand a trifle in front, there is far less likelihood of hitting the turf behind the ball, although I agree that it is good to be conscious of having a little more weight than usual on the right leg, in order to avoid losing the balance at the time of impact.

The Uphill Lie.

For an uphill lie, my own method is to stand a little more behind the ball than in the ordinary way so as to avoid digging into the turf in front as the ball is hit. It is easy to come into contact with this rising ground. You are at the bottom of the arc of the swing at the impact, and if you stand forward, as some people do for an uphill lie, the position of the body will tend to keep the club-head low for a fraction of a second—long enough, at any rate, to catch the ground.

It is very interesting to play on a course where one hardly ever has the same kind of strokes for two shots in succession. A golfer who thinks he can always adjust his stance to the requirements of the situation; the chief points to remember are, as I have already stated, to stand behind the ball for an uphill lie and forward for a hanging lie. Of British championship courses, Deil gives a far bigger variety of stances than any other, but it is recognised as one of the fairest tests of golf in the land. I am not sure that it is quite so numerous as those of the Braid Hills course at Edinburgh, which gave Andrew Kirkaldy, the St. Andrew's professional, very furiously to think on the occasion of his first visit to it. Half way round, somebody asked him how he was playing. "Playing?" he echoed. "How d'ye think I should be playing? I'm ro' a goal!" Report says that in the afternoon, Kirkaldy took out with him a large slab of turf in order to level up some of the stances.

I do not believe that, but I do remember a very cute dodge to which he resorted when eight of us took part in a tournament on Lord Dudley's private course at Witley Court, in Worcester. It was mid-winter, and snow lay several inches deep upon the ground. Every ball became as slippery as slippery could be. Kirkaldy was then instructor to Lord Dudley, and wanted to do especially well in this competition—as he did—so he hit upon the idea of anointing his caddy's hair with oil and rubbing the ball into his faithful henchman's locks before playing every hole. That scheme undoubtedly saved him a lot of strokes.

Playing the Cuppy Lie.

A cuppy lie calls for at least a few moments' consideration, since there are two ways in which the shot may be tackled. When the ball is only slightly cupped, it is just as easy to cut through the turf behind it in order to get at the object as to make a direct stroke at it. This shot, be it said, can be played with a brassie although many golfers imagine that when the ball is in even the slightest indentation, it is useless to think of using a wooden club. All that is necessary is to aim an inch or two behind the ball, the distance in the rear being governed by the player's instinctive estimate as to the measure of the cup's edge which he needs to cut away in order to get at the ball.

Of course it is hopeless to try and slice off a large chunk of turf, nor would I suggest to the golfer that he should do such a thing even if it were profitable to him. Sufficient divots are raised in the ordinary way without anybody advising the extraction of more and so moderate players are far more destructive in this respect than good golfers. I want to emphasize that nothing in the nature of an uplifting of substantial lumps of earth is advised.

It is a pity that the world of caddying is not full of zealots with tongues so caustic as that of a man whom I once heard addressing his employer on a London course.

"Did I hear you say you came from Australia?" he asked of the player, who had howled up about a dozen huge divots in a few holes.

"Yes," was the reply, "I'm from downunder."

"Well," said the caddy, "if you go on like this, you'll soon be home."

At Totteridge one of my pupils once missed the ball completely and yet lost it! He took so enormous a divot behind the ball that it dropped on the object and hid it from view. The player thought he had hit it out of sight and was crestfallen in a degree that I have never seen equalled when the truth was revealed to him.

It would be sacrilegious to encourage this kind of despoliation, but it is as well that golfers should know the possibilities of cutting through the top of the turf just along the grass off where it protrudes from the ground) when the ball is slightly cupped. It is no use trying to nip right into the cup with a brassie; the ball will not rise far enough to go a considerable distance. But the club in question can be taken if you aim an inch or a little more behind the ball and go through.

When the Cup is Serious.

When the cup is serious you naturally select an iron club, and then it is a question as to whether you should cut through the turf behind the ball or "stab" at the ball by coming down on to back of it just below its centre and stopping the club at the impact. It depends on which method you fancy. One thing is certain: If the lie is uphill as well as cuppy, you must stab, because, if you try to go through, the rising ground in front will check the club and wreck the shot.

To effect the stab, which is virtually a shot that brings the blade of the iron down between the back of the cup and the ball, and so causes the latter to rise, it is desirable to practice a fairly relaxed grip. You have to make the ball spring up, and you cannot do that if you hold very tightly. It is just at the impact that the grip must ease; prior to that you can hold with the ordinary firmness. If you try the shot and imbue your mind with the principle of the stab that comes down behind the ball and stops at the impact, you will find that naturally you loosen your wrists as you hit. If you were not to do so, you would break the shaft. Probably it is the subconscious realisation of this fact that produces the relaxation.

There are times when there is nothing for it but to trust to one's instinct: an adaptability to secure the best possible position for playing an unusual shot. I remember on one occasion at Muirfield having to go down on to both knees in order to get at a ball which was lying close up to the deep face of a bunker running parallel with the course. In this case, however, perhaps it would have been better if I had stood in the bunker and recovered by playing back. Sometimes, in a hazard, it is worth while remembering that one is entitled to retrace one's step; nobody likes it, but occasionally it is the easiest and safest way out of the trouble, especially when there is a good chance of reaching the green with the next shot.

A ditch is another painful place of retribution. You may have to stand with one foot in it and one out, or in some other uncomfortable way. There is only one golden rule to observe when the ball is badly in a ditch; it is to bring the niblick down with a crash about an inch behind the object—just as one does in the sand when particularly horribly bunkered—so that the upheaval of soil will make the ball jump up and escape. Unless you have plenty of room in which to swing, and the chance of making the ball fly straight—a privilege that is not often forthcoming in a ditch—it is not much use trying to take the ball cleanly. It will merely hit the side of the ditch and settle down in its clutches again.

[Vardon's fourth article will appear on Saturday next. In it he says that every hole on every golf course is a problem in tactics, and that the average golfer makes his game poorer than it really should be because he overlooks this fact, which is seriously faced by every real student of the game.]

Floating Mine Kills 9 Men.

A few miles from Spiddal, Co. Galway, some fishermen noticed an object floating in the sea. They went out in their canoes to investigate and towed in a floating mine. One of the men touched a wire when a terrific explosion took place. The nine men who stood above the mine were blown to pieces. Several houses in the village were wrecked, and the windows in the police barracks at Spiddal were shattered. It is stated that German characters were found on the exploded mine.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Price	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915 Highest	1915 Lowest	1916/7 Highest to Date	1916/7 Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
a. \$665	Banks. H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 665
b. \$340	Marine Insurances. Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427	Sept.	340	Jan.	426 340
n. \$140	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	25	180	April	145	Jan.	180 140
a. \$835	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	\$1005 \$830
b. ex 73 \$195	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	380	Dec.	300	Jan.	300 190
b. \$143	Fire Insurances. China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127	April	168 143
b. \$305	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 325
n. \$85	Shipping. Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104	Dec.	28	Mar.	137 80
n. \$18	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	£15	all	23	May	19	Dec.	24 17
n. \$101	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	62	Jan.	190 139
a. \$40	Deferred Preferred	80,000	£5	all	68	Oct.	54	Aug.	55 40
b. \$20/-	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94	June	75	Jan.	120/- 66/-
sa. \$29	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39	Oct.	23	July	41 28
n. \$96	Refineries. China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 50
b. \$29	Malacca S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.90	all	41	Sept.	29	Jan.	41 29
b. \$46	Mining. Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	£1	all	35	April	30	Dec.	36/9 26/-
b. \$245	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	440	Mar.	240	Jan.	335 170
n. \$25/6	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25	Dec.	32	Mar.	42/6 25/6
n. \$32/-	Ural Caspian	796,666	£1	all	43	April	25	Jan.	38/9 28/-
n. \$73	Docks & Wharves. H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	90 67
b. \$117	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 78
b. x. d. t. 78	Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	£100	all	63	Sept.	49	July	55 59
n. t. 73	Shanghai H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	£100	all	100	Dec.	80	April	93 70
b. \$98	Land, Hotels and Buildings. H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 97
n. \$91	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103	Dec.	105 91
n. \$6.25	H'breys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	160,000	\$10	all	7	Jan.	6	July	7.10 6.20
n. \$33	H'kong Land & B'ng Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	40	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 33
sa. \$80	Shanghai Lands	7,000	£50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 80
b. \$69	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	all	68	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 69
a. \$95	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103 93
b. t. \$162	Cotton Mills. Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	all	160	July	117	Jan.	167 130
b. t. \$15.75	Kung Yik	75,000	£10	all	162	July	117	Jan.	162 113
sa. t. 70	Leau Kung Mow	4,000	£100	all	9	Sept.	2	Jan.	81 63
n. t. 136	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	£50	all	10	May	77	Jan.	136 81
b. t. 5.75	Yangtze Paper Co., Ltd.	17,000	£5	all	62	Oct.	62	Dec.	62 43
n. \$7	Miscellaneous. China Paper Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11	Jan.	10	Oct.	10.10 7.60
n. \$4.50	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	7	Jan.	10	Oct.	10.10 7.60
n. \$7.90	China Paper Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	7	Jan.	10	Oct.	10.10 7.60
n. \$23	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7	all	6	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 23
n. \$7.40	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7.50	all	11	Jan.	5	Jan.	12.10 7.00
b. \$48	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	30	Feb.	55 43
n. \$151	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 151
n. \$27 3/4	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 27
sa. \$6.40	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50 5 1/4
b. t. 15	Langkate	220,000	G. \$10	all	43	May	35	Mar.	40 15
n. \$9.10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	20,000	\$10	all	10	Mar.	9	June	10.25 9.10
n. cts. 40	Do (New)	20,000	\$10	all	10	Mar.	80	Oct.	1.00 90 cts.
b. \$3.40	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4	Jan.	3	June	3.80 3.40
n. \$13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 13
b. \$6	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7	Mar.	6	Oct.	7.70 6
n. \$6.50	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2
n. \$29	S. C. Morning Post	7,808	\$25	all	28	Aug.	28	Aug.	29 28
n. \$10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all	28	Aug.	28	Aug.	29 28

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, 1162. CORRECTED TO NOON, AUG. 3, 1917.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Meers, Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated Friday, the 3rd of August, 1917, state:—
Our market has been somewhat more active since our last report of the 27th ultimo, and more transactions are reported. Local Docks and Wharves have been in demand and have had a rise of several points. There is still scarcely any enquiry for investment stocks, which remain at about last week's level. Exchange has further advanced, which of course has its effect on all local stocks.
In Shanghai the Cotton share market has been active, and prices have advanced all round. At the close there is a slightly easier feeling noticeable, which we regard as only temporary.

The Singapore market shows slight advances in most stocks and the market is very steady.
The local July Settlement passed off satisfactorily on the 27th ultimo.
BANKS.—Further small sales of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been made at \$665, the market closing with sellers at this rate.
MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—No sales are reported under this heading and quotations remain unchanged from last week, as follows:—Cantons at \$340, Unions at \$835, and Hongkong Fires at \$315, all sellers; North Chinas at Tls. 140 nominal, and there are buyers of Yangtze at Shanghai \$195 (Exch: 73) and China Fires at \$143.
SHIPPING.—This Section has been neglected and we have nothing fresh to report. Douglases and Deferred Indos are both nominal at \$85 and \$101 respectively. Shell Transports are wanted at 120/- (own rights and dividend). A small sale of "Star" Ferries has been made at \$29. Steamboats at \$18, are nominal.
REFINERIES.—China Sugars at \$98 nominal and Malabons with buyers at \$29 are unchanged.
OILS & MINING.—Kailans have buyers at 34/6. Langkates have been sold at Tls. 15, and more shares are wanted at this rate. Raub could be placed at \$2.45. Tronohs at 25/6 and Ural Caspians at 32/- are both nominal.

DOCKS & WHARVES.

There has been more doing in these stocks than for some time past, and prices have advanced accordingly. Kowloon Wharves have been placed at \$73 and \$74, and are wanted at the close at \$75. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after sales at \$112 early in the week, were placed as high as \$118. There are now buyers at \$117. Shanghai Docks have been sold at Tls. 87 and are wanted at Tls. 78 (ex dividend of Tls. 9.00 paid on the 28th of July).

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Further sales of Humphreys' Estates have been made at \$6.25, but with this exception there is very little else to report. Central Estates are still no offer at \$95. Hotels are wanted at \$98 and West Points at \$89. Hongkong Land have been done at \$90 and Kowloon Lands at \$33 are nominal.

COTTON MILLS.—There has been an all round improvement in this section. Shanghai Cottons have been the medium of a large business at various rates up to Tls. 136 cash, but close slightly easier at this quotation. Kangyiks have been placed at Tls. 15.80 and are wanted at Tls. 15.3. Ewos Cottons have buyers at Tls. 16.24, and Yangtze Paper after sales at Tls. 5.85 are wanted at Tls. 5.1.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have been in better demand all the week and sales have taken place at various rates up to \$7.40 Hongkong Electrics have been done at \$48 and more shares could be placed at this rate. China Lights have been sold at \$44 and Ropes at \$27 and \$27 1/2. Low Level Tramways have again changed hands at \$6.35 and \$6.40.

Dairy Farms at \$23, Lees at \$151, Steel Foundries at \$10, Peak Tramways (Old) at \$9.10 and Union Waterboats at \$13 are all nominal. Watsons are wanted at \$6 and Steam Landries at \$3.40. Powells have sellers at \$6 1/2.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—29th August (Wednesday), 27th September (Thursday), 29th October (Monday), 28th November (Wednesday), and 21st December (Friday).

EXCHANGE.—The opening T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/7 1/2 and on Singapore 110. The Bank's 3 1/4 buying rate on Shanghai is 67 1/2.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.			
12.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	Every	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	78.45 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
78.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
2.15 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	"	15 MIN.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



The Standard Tobacco.

"CAPSTAN"

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.

From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Tienhopan, Wan Tehunkwan, from Hankow.
Wongchanson, Pingon Hotel, from Shanghai.
Sydelay, Peak, from Mukinpo.
Haichans, from Chefoo.
Zunehiangmu, Wanglok Str., from Shanghai.
Shungheng, from Shanghai.
Chenyue, Central Street, from Shanghai.
Ngsiuheng, 9 New Garden Road, from Shanghai.
Yanchong, from Kobe.
A. B. SORSENSEN, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1917.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Abebenomke, Str. Hokuto Maru from Semarang.
Alarakhia, from Bombay.
Daienkon, from Semarang.
Engchong, St. Tekwotolon, from Hilo.
Farmer, Hongkong Hotel, from Newchwang.
Hirajama, c/o Mitsui, from Sourabaya.
Malkow, American Consulate, from Wellewreden.
Meehan, from Manila.
Nakusuke Iwatani Matsubara, from Thursday Is.
Ossorio, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Nuffield.
Schoutendorp Steamer Vondel, from Manila.
Sypheas, Princess Juliana, from Singapore Radio.
Teishingpo c/o Kooholai, from Shichiku.
Wreschner American Consulate, from San Francisco.
Wallen, from Bombay.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1917.

Lord Derby's Tenants.
Lord Derby, who owns large estates in the Colne neighbourhood, arranges a rent audit dinner annually, but this year his agent has informed the tenants concerned that his lordship has decided not to hold the dinner owing to the food restrictions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

By order of the Mortgagee
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY
the 15th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,
Duddell Street, Victoria
Hongkong.

The following
Valuable Leasehold Properties situate at Yaumati in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong viz:
ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Yaumati aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office respectively as Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 629, 630, 631, and 1111 together with all buildings erected thereon respectively. Terms 75 years, 75 years, 75 years and 75 years respectively. Annual Crown rents \$216.00, \$106.00, \$106.00 and \$30.00 respectively. Area 47,250 square feet, 23,100 square feet, 23,100 square feet and 2,250 square feet respectively.
For further Particulars and Conditions of sale apply to:

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917. Overland Touring Car,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained Massageur
Ten years experience
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
(IF PREFERRED)
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of our goods and incriminating details will be accepted in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

Monday the 6th August being a General Holiday the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shatankok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Sanmoo.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek K.—Week days, 8.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Famous Dockyard Apprentices.

The Board of Education has recently issued a pamphlet on the subject of the Admiralty method of training dockyard apprentices, which gives the following list of distinguished men who began their career in the dockyard schools. The list shows what a splendid opening is offered in them to boys possessing the ability to take advantage of the training.—Sir Nathaniel Barnaby (Director of Naval Construction), Sir F. H. Biles (Professor of Naval Architecture, Glasgow University), Sir A. J. Durston (Engineer-in-Chief), Mr. Frank Elgar (Director of Dockyard, Admiralty), Rear-Admiral Goodwin (Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Admiralty), Mr. P. Jenkins (Professor of Naval Architecture, Glasgow University), Sir J. B. Marshall (Director of Dockyards), Sir Thomas Mitchell (Manager, Constructive Department, Portsmouth), Sir H. J. Oram (Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet), Sir William Pearce (Managing Director, Fairfield Works), Sir Edward Reed (Director of Naval Construction), S. r. William Smith (Superintendent of Contract Work, Admiralty), Mr. S. J. E. Tessa (Chief Ship Surveyor, Lloyd's), Sir Philip Watts (Director of Naval Construction), Mr. J. J. Welch (Professor of Naval Architecture, Durham University), and Sir W. H. White (Director of Naval Construction).

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 3rd at noon—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines, and, with few exceptions, has increased slightly elsewhere; it remains low over China generally, with indications of a depression centre to the N.W. of Hainan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.12 inch. Total since January 1st, 80.85 inches against an average of 53.02 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; moderate; cloudy generally, some rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.A. and Lamoeb	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.A. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. August 3, a.m.

Station	Moons	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Weather
Vostock	64	29.35	64	e	5.0	
Nemuro	54					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Rochi						
Nagasaki						
Kyushu						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Bonin Is.	64	29.61	75	85	0 of	
Whaiwei						
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kinkiang						
Changsha		29.63	75	85	sw	1.0
Shanghai		29.60	78	85	wnw	1.0
Guangzhou		29.61	82	91	0 b	
Sharp P.			80	82	sw	1.0
Amoy						
Swatow						
Taihou	54	29.63	75	85	0 b	
Taichu		29.63	75	85	sw	2.0
Tainan		29.63	75	85	sw	2.0
Koshu		29.63	75	85	sw	2.0
Peking		29.63	81	85	sw	4.0
Canton	64	29.64	81	85	sw	1.0
H'kong		29.64	82	84	sw	1.0
Gap Rock		29.64			sw	4.0
Macao		29.61	81	85	sw	4.0
Wanchow						
Pakhoi						
Hoihow						
Phu Lien	74	29.54	81	82	sw	4.0
Tourane		29.52	84		sw	4.0
C. St. J.		29.57	77		sw	4.0
Apaziti	6	29.69	77	92	0 b	
Dagupan						
Manila		29.73	79	93	0 b	
Legazpi		29.72	79	89	sw	2.0
Iloilo		29.75	81	84	sw	4.0
Surigao						
Guam	420	29.88	73		0 b	
Labuan	6	29.78	80	93	0 b	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 3, 1917.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 10 a.m.
Barometer	29.63	29.65	29.66
Temperature	85	84	83
Humidity	79	84	83
Wind Direction	S.	S.	W.
Force	3	1	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.33	0.00	0.12
Eldest open air Temperature at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.			
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 3, 1917.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

TIDE TABLE.

From 30th July to 5th Aug.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Day	Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Day	Mean Time.
Mon.	10	11	10	11
Tues.	10	11	10	11
Wed.	10	11	10	11
Thurs.	10	11	10	11
Fri.	10	11	10	11
Sat.	10	11	10	11
Sun.	10	11	10	11
Mon.	10	11	10	11

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Saturday, 4th August, 1917.

The Great reproduction of Eugene Sue's Novel.

"THE WANDERING JEW."

(in 6 parts.)

PATHE'S GAZETTES

AND

VARIOUS COMICS.

TUESDAY, 7th AUGUST, 1917.

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS."

THE RANGE OF LONDON.

FRIDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1917.

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosmopolitan Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial:

"LIBERTY."

13th Episode in 2 Parts.

"THE FINAL TURN." (drama in 2 parts.)

Comic: "THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RAN SMOOTH."

NOTICES.

GRAND HOTEL HONGKONG

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH.

Special appearance at this Hotel of

MR. TERENCE RAMSDALE.

The Popular Actor, Humourist and Dramatic Reciter.

PROGRAMME.

NUMEROUS MONOLOGUES.

CHARACTER STUDIES.

COMEDY SKETCHES AND DRAMATIC RECITALS.

N.B.—The Performance will take place in the Hotel Dining Hall, commencing at 9 p.m. No Charge for Admission. A COLLECTION WILL BE MADE FOR THE ARTISTE.
A Special Dinner will be served at 7 p.m. at \$1.50.
C. MORRIS, Manager.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 6th instant.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Hongkong Stock Exchange will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 6th of August, 1917, Bank Holiday.

By Order of the Committee.
R. HANCOCK, Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages erected and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidation of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.